THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 123

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Columbia Finds Curbs Wrong

U. S. Distribution Is at Fault

Belgium Adds to French Forts

Britain Fears Mosley's Youth

American Wild Life Is Aided

One-Half of Liquor Is Illicit

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY finds that curbs in production are a grave mistake in the recovery campaign. "The illusion that a deliberate limitation of output, because it raises prices, helps toward recovery, is a dangerous fallacy," declares the Commission on Economic Reconstruction. Thus a body blow is dealt at one of the wide-scale practices being directed from Washington. If society could continuously utilize the full productive capacity, it could overcome the evils of both poverty and unemployment if—and of course this is the important point—it could secure an equitable distribution of the national income. Thus the exhuastive investigation of professors trained in research confirms the opinion held by thousands of thinking Americans—Prosperity lies not in retarding the generous flow of useful things, but in correcting the defects in their distribution.

¶ The Columbia commission finds that the possibilities of production far outstrip the popular idea. Questionnaires were sent to 91 engineers and 93 industrial executives. Asked what increase in industry's production could be effected if equipment and management were brought up to the level of the best current practice, the engineers made the astonishing estimate of 77.6 per cent. Obviously, that which is being restricted doesn't represent anything like the normal possible output—With such abundance in plain sight, why shouldn't a way be found for society to receive and enjoy it?

¶ Belgium decides to extend France's "wall of steel" on the German border along to the sea. The Belgian staff has consulted with the French and the work can be completed in a year. Thus great forts, backed up by continuous machine gun "pill boxes," all connected by a complete underground system, will stretch from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. No army could pass this wall, French officers say. But the words seem shortsighted—What is to keep armies even now being equipped from flowing over them by air in the dark?

¶ Britain's politicians show serious worry over the rapid growth of the Black Shirts. Sir Oswald Mosley declares his well-disciplined followers now number 500,000. Enormous impetus was given to the movement when Lord Rothermere urged British youth through his influential newspapers to unite and "free the country from elderly statesmen who have outlived their usefulness." Mosley is a great natural leader—Can he lead Britain in a Fascist election? the politicians now gravely wonder.

¶ The American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia learns of the discovery of new super-giant stars larger than the sun and 60,000 times as hot. Fifty of these have been found by Miss Annie Jump Cannon, noted Harvard astronomer, in the Large Cloud of Magellan. This Cloud is just off there in the sky, a mere 5,000,000,000,000 miles away. Yet Dr. Cannon produces excellent photographic plates. A new star to an astronomer, a green light to a taxi driver—We get our big moments of impulse in different ways, that's all.

¶ The United States sees a concrete program to restore vanishing wild bird and wild animal life. The prairie lands may never be black with buffalo again, the Hudson River never again overflow with sturgeon, nor Chesapeake Bay again grow dark under clouds of waterfowl, but there is to come a resurgence in many fading lines of fur and feathers. J. N. Darling, noted cartoonist, who is now conservator of wild life, has a program involving vast tracts for propagating large and small creatures. The work may cost $50,000,000—But preservation of America's wild life should be regarded as a priceless undertaking.

¶ Big Ben, famous clock on the British Parliament buildings, is to go silent and dark on April 30 for two months. Ben will get a good bath and internal regulation. The chimes on St. Paul's will do their best to replace Big Ben's deep tones. Probably hurrying Londoners (some Londoners do hurry) will hardly notice the change. But folks will in Cape Town and Hong Kong and Calcutta and Sydney and Ottawa. To the sons of Britain on its far frontiers the radio has brought a boon—Daily they listen to Big Ben and gather from the tones priceless news and sentiments of home.

¶ Washington hears the astonishing statement that about as much illicit liquor as legal liquor is being sold in the United States. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau points out that agents seized 73 stills, 84,000 gallons of liquor and 173,000 gallons of mash in a week. Somebody has failed us. Oh, yes, the wet leaders—So stoutly they pledged no law violation after repeal.

Paris Moves To Retrieve Polish Amity

Barthou Trip to Tighten Ties With Warsaw and Little Entente

New Trend for Policy

French Action Is Believed Reply to Germany's Arms Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 21—A strong trend toward outright return to a policy of military alliances in Europe is being revealed as the first significant effect of the recent reorientation of the French attitude on armaments. For it is primarily to reinvigorate the Franco-Polish alliance and to tighten French ties with the Little Entente that M. Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister, leaves Paris today for an official visit to Warsaw and Prague.

In face of what is characterized here as "flagrant" rearmament of Germany, the Government has decided that the time has come to take action along new lines. Convinced that the Reich will respect only an imposing show of force and firmness, and that it is no longer any use negotiating when Germany takes every concession as an opportunity to ask for still more, France is now going to proceed to put new and sharper teeth in its defensive alliances with the smaller continental powers, and probably later with Russia. Then, after the Reich has realised that the French mean business, perhaps they will be ready to negotiate reasonably with a view to an armament convention.

Barthou Faces Difficult Task

This frank explanation of the French stand was given to the Monitor correspondent by an authorised Government spokesman. Its full importance in connection with M. Barthou's voyage to Warsaw appears when it is recalled that the Franco-Polish alliance, concluded in 1921, provides that "the two governments agree to take concerted action on all questions of foreign policy interesting both states and relating to settlement of international relations in the spirit of the peace treaties and in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations."

It also declares that "if both or either of the countries were attacked without provocation, the two governments would collaborate in defense of their territories and safeguard their legitimate interests."

The military contact between the General Staffs of the two armies, the Monitor is able to reveal, has been allowed to lapse lately. To prepare the way for its renewal and even extension is one of the chief objects of M. Barthou's visit to Warsaw. The pleasure with which Poland greeted France's firm stand against the Reich's rearmament in the recent note to Britain would appear to indicate that his chances of success are considerable, though the task will not be easy.

The relations between France and Poland, which, until the last year or

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Cape Cod 'Cowboys' Fail to Lay Rope On Wandering Heifer

FALMOUTH, Mass., April 21 (AP)—A wild cow is the latest candidate for notoriety among the sober citizens of this town, where sea serpents have become a commonplace.

Of legendary cunning, swift of foot as an antelope, and agile as a mountain goat, a roan heifer which was once the property of Mr. Robert W. Leatherbee is roaming the back country, defying the "cowboys" of the Cape to effect her capture.

The cow escaped last October, Mr. Leatherbee says, by leaping nimbly over three wire fences. Trailed through the snow one winter day for four hours, she eluded her owner when he finally overtook her on horseback, and nearly threw him to the ground when he attempted to seize her by the horns.

When the police were called into the case, Chief Harold Baker took up the trail for over two hours, but he, too, was forced to admit that "Bossy" was more than a match for him in speed and fence-jumping.

Now a $10 reward has been posted for her capture. But a cow sagacious enough to survive the rigors of a below-zero winter among the scrub pine and sand probably has little to fear from the best-laid plans of men.

Long Winter Night Descends on Antarctic

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica (via Mackay Radio), April 21 (AP)—Winter night set in yesterday.

The sun set officially by the astronomer's calculation this morning. It will not appear above the horizon again until spring—which will be autumn in the United States.

Had it not been for the astronomical calculation, the men of the expedition would have thought the winter night had started yesterday for yesterday was so gloomy because of low clouds that the sun was not visible even then. Where Admiral Byrd had holed up alone for a winter of observation, the sun went below the horizon last Tuesday.

Dollar's Place in World's Tills Eclipses Other News at Capital As Price Touches Export Point

Inflationists Still Pressing Demands in the House and Senate—Silver Bloc Refuses to Yield Without Exhausting Every Effort

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—The ultimate position of American money on the world exchanges eclipsed all other capital news today as the dollar touched the gold export point for the first time since the Roosevelt Administration started to manipulate the currency.

Rumors of further devaluation of the dollar, believed responsible for the break on foreign exchanges, caused considerable perplexity, regardless of the fact that inflation sentiment is still flaring up in the House, and that the Senate silver bloc is, at the moment this is being written, seeking to persuade President Roosevelt to accept legislation to monetize silver.

Only other news to enliven an otherwise quiet week-end was the discovery when the new air-mail bids were opened that in almost every case the low bidders were the lines whose contracts were canceled. Railroad wage discussions continued in the background with both employers and employees expressing dissatisfaction with the President's suggested solution. Mr. Roosevelt launched the country on its first experiment in compulsory crop limitation by signing the Bankhead cotton bill.

* * *

Silver: The twice-postponed silver conference finally convened with the Senate bloc reportedly split into two groups—the one favoring insistence on mandatory monetization of silver, and the other willing to accede to Mr. Roosevelt's proposal that power to do anything further with the white metal be made permissive.

But they came, as far as the President is concerned, to no avail. Twice yesterday he let his antagonism to any new silver legislation be known in most emphatic fashion. And the silverites arrived to find the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., and the governor of the Federal Reseve Board, Mr. Eugene R. Black, to bolster him up if he needed it.

* * *

Air Mail: When the bids for temporary operation of the air-mail lines were finally opened yesterday, three things developed—all the major lines whose contracts were canceled last Feb. 19 were among the bidders, all the bids were much lower than those on the old contracts, and, third, Mr. E. L. Cord, organizer of American Lines Company, instead of being in virtual mastery of the air-mail situation, as it had been charged he might be, found himself low bidder on only one of the eight contracts for which he bid.

Postmaster-General James A. Farley explained today that more time will be required before the contracts can be awarded. The prospect is that there will be practically little change in the airways map, for both of the older big companies, besides Mr. Cord's, were almost uniformly successful in placing the lowest bids on the routes which they

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Forces of D. A. R. Divided on Issue Of Super-Defense

Sessions of Congress Close at Washington—Eight Officers Installed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—More than 2000 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were scattering to their homes in all parts of the country carrying to their chapters a platform for stronger national defense and—what may interest some of them even more—a campaign issue for the coming year.

On the surface, this large group of women came to Washington this week, much the same as usual, filling hotels to capacity, making patriotic pilgrimages to Arlington and Mount Vernon, passing resolutions for a larger army and navy and for more stringent rules for strangers who enter the nation's gates with governmental ideas of their own.

But underneath was perceptible a growing division among the D. A. R. membership as to how this organization with influential members in practically every community should carry out its program. Since Mrs. Russell William Magna, of Holyoke, Mass., came to the president-generalship two years ago she has quietly but unmistakably led the society somewhat away from the former militaristic policies for which it had received much criticism. Her emphasis has been on patriotic education, contending that this was the purpose for which the society was granted its charter by Congress.

Question of Affiliation

The chief point of contention between the two factions of the D. A. R. at present is the question of affiliation with the super-defense organization known as the National Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Mrs. Magna withdrew the D. A. R. from this group shortly after she became president-general and has steadfastly refused to reunite with it, first, on the ground that the D. A. R. is strong enough to stand alone, and second, on the ground that paid propagandists find it easy to operate through superorganizations.

The more militant group has criticized Mrs. Magna for not corralling her officers and having them appear more often on Capitol Hill in favor of defense measures. That is what Mrs. William Sherman Walker used to do when she was chairman of national defense in the last administration. But Mrs. Magna has changed the name of this committee to "National Defense Through Patriotic Education," and it has confined its effort chiefly to issuing material that would be of use to chapters on matters pertaining to the army and navy.

Each Side Preparing

Mrs. Walker is back in Washington now as a secretary of a large group of affiliated patriotic groups to which she believes the D. A. R. should belong.

Each side is collecting ammunition for what promises to be a showdown next year, when Mrs. Magna completes her three-year term of office.

The congress closed yesterday after Mrs. Emmet Wilson of California had been installed as reporter-general to the Smithsonian Institution and seven newly elected vice-presidents-general had taken the oath of office. Policies and politics were forgotten last night when the annual banquet was turned over to fun-making with state songs and speeches adding to the gayety.

Japanese Frowns Unheeded in China By Air Salesmen

Fliers Keep up Stunting Over Shanghai Streets to Influence Buying

SHANGHAI, April 21 (AP)—Japanese frowns on aircraft purchases by China have gone unheeded by foreign airplane dealers.

Their spectacular selling campaigns, marked by daring aerial tricks over downtown Shanghai, continued unabated today with American and Italian dealers in the forefront.

With the skies as their stage, the airmen stunt while noontime crowds are packing the streets, hoping to impress the public with the prowess of their respective machines.

Italians are offering American aircraft dealers their stiffest competition and today's stunting started millions of Chinese talking about the capabilities of Italian machines.

Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks has carried aloft dozens of air-minded Chinese in the big American bomber he is trying to sell to the Government.

A slight accident recently at Nanchang, however, has put Commander Hawks and his bomber temporarily out of the race for sales, pending the arrival from America of new props for the plane.

Moscow Sees Threat To Far Eastern Peace

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—A sharpening of Japanese-American relations as a result of the recent Japanese statement warning the rest of the world to keep its hands off China was foreseen today by the Soviet press which views the Tokyo proclamation as giving a serious impetus to the danger of war in the Far East.

Terming the Japanese action "an open attempt to proclaim a protectorate over China," the Newspaper for Industrialization says its purpose appears to be an attempt to break down negotiations between China and the foreign bankers who have been invited there by the Nanking Government.

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Things Present

Theodore Roosevelt's speech on "How the New Deal Has Failed" is reproduced in part on today's Editorial Page. A fiery rebuttal by "Brain Truster" Tugwell will be published on Monday.

Are not fathers parents? Yes, but by no means does every father fulfill his responsibilities as a parent. If the shoe fits, read "Daddy, I Like You a Lot," on the Progress in Education Page.

If you have followed the excerpts from the notebooks of Nicholas Pumble, you will not wish to overlook another treat on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized on the World News Map, on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, More Facts About the Bible, and a continuation of the State Flower series.

Farley Stock Goes Up With Curry's Fall

Political Observers Say Postmaster-General Is Real Victor

May Run for Governor

Curry's Ouster From Tammany Chieftanship Also Gives G. O. P. Advantage

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—The New York State Democracy is today busy reorganizing Tammany Hall to fit the ideas of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, state and national democratic chairman, for the gubernatorial and congressional elections this fall, after having deposed Chief John F. Curry late yesterday.

It was the first time in the history of the organization that a boss of Tammany Hall has been voted out.

The "black spot" was handed to Chief Curry by the governing body of the Hall, legally defined as the executive committee of the Democratic County Committee, after the Curry foes had tracked him down with a persistence as dogged as that with which "Black Dog" and the blind beggar trailed Flint's unfortunate first mate to the Admiral Benbow Inn.

Notice that his day of power was done was in the form of a resolution rescinding his designation to the leadership on April 23, 1929. The affirming vote was 14 1-3, with 10 1-6 cast against the move. The resolution was noncommittal regarding the succession, merely declaring the office of county leader "vacant until further order of this committee."

Full Attendance

Consensus in best informed quarters today was that the governance of the machine will devolve upon a triumvirate chosen from the executive body. This was done before Charles Francis Murphy emerged as leader after the resignation of Richard Croker, and such a body succeeded the late boss of Brooklyn, John H. McCooey. Men said to be slated for the temporary joint rulership are Mr. William P. Kenneally, chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Edward F. Ahearn, and Mr. John J. Kelly.

Mr. Ahearn lost the leadership to Chief Curry by one and five-sixths votes in 1929. Mr. Kenneally and Mr. Kelly are closely associated with Mr. James J. Hines, wealthiest and most powerful of all the district leaders and who was mentioned in connection with the Welfare Island scandals.

The ouster vote was taken on an upper floor of the Seventeenth Street Wigwam with all save one of the 70 members of the executive committee present.

But they did not want to humiliate the chief. The count of the vote was delayed deliberately while he was besought to save the situation by resigning.

The Chief remained adamant and resentful. To the last he refused the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Chile Halts Relief; Problem of Workless Ends, President Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Unemployment has ceased to be a problem for the Government.

"Our main difficulties are over," was President Alessandri's declaration on signing an order for the closing of national and provincial relief depots. "So fas as internal conditions are concerned," he stated, "Chile has emerged from the depression and there is no longer any reason for competent workers to be jobless." The President added that normal foreign trade levels had yet to be restored but, in view of the favorable movement of nitrate and copper, he was confident that the country was on the threshold of great progress in this direction.

The dissolution of the official relief system and the end of food rations, followed publication of the latest figures of unemployed—40,000, as compared with 160,000 a year ago and slightly more than 200,000 during the worst period of the depression. Chile escaped greater numbers of idle by forcing relief applicants to wash for gold, at one time employing 50,000 families on these operations.

The Central Bank confirmed the Government's appraisal of the unemployment situation by declaring in its last bulletin that "the problem has virtually lost all its importance." On the other hand, commercial quarters object to continued collection of the unemployment tax on sales and salaries, of which one-quarter was required for the government department dealing with relief. The remainder, it is inferred, was used as general revenue.

Uptrend in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Up to February, Illinois showed a much more favorable trend in the need for relief than the country at large, with the number of needy families decreasing 1.4 from the previous month, while the average urban relief load increased 4 per cent, according to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Conditions in February were better than at any time since the summer of 1932, but since March, with the demolition of the CWA, the relief load has been increasing again.

Leaders of Tammany Hall

Left Above—William P. Kenneally, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee, That Unseated Boss Curry. Left Below—John F. Curry, Tammany Chieftain Since 1929, Now Out of Office. Right Above—James J. Hines, Leader of the Eleventh District, Sure to Be Given New Powers in the Shake-Up. Right Below—Edward J. Ahearn, Who Was Candidate for the Leadership When Curry Was Elected.

Harvard '04 Joins Famous Member At the White House

Roosevelt Invites Them to Huge Lawn Party on Reunion Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—Members of the Class of 1904 at Harvard University today brought their wives and families to Washington to celebrate their thirtieth yearly reunion with their most illustrious class mate, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The invitations from the President went out a month ago to members of the class for afternoon tea at the White House. Between 800 and 900 accepted. Plans have been made to have the party, set for 4 p. m., on the lawn with refreshments served from gayly-striped marquees.

The President is well acquainted with members of his class and will have more than a casual word for most of them. When a senior at Harvard he was elected permanent class chairman, which has meant that he has had to keep in touch with the whole class in the three decades that have intervened.

The reunion finds many members of the class of 1904 in high places. None of them is included in the President's Cabinet or the "brain trust," however. Three who have held important Government jobs are Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, who served as Assistant Secretary of Treasury under Herbert Hoover; Mr. Thomas Herrick Bond, who was fiscal Assistant Secretary of War from 1927 to 1929; and Mr. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Assistant Secretary of Navy, the President's cousin who held the position from 1924 to 1929. Mr. Robinson passed on within the last few weeks.

Other members of the class are well-known economists, authors, lecturers, financiers, college professors, musicians and clergymen. Mr. Harry Britton Little, a member of a famous Boston firm of architects, was one of the designers of the national cathedral here and Trinity College Chapel at Hartford, Conn.

Chicago Politicians Spoil School Rating

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—In line with the experience that politics does not mix well with public schools, Chicago's traditionally political Board of Education was rebuked yesterday by the largest school accrediting agency in the country, composed of high school and college executives of 20 states.

The educators found the Chicago School Board unwisely interfering in educational policy and advised it to change its practices "in the very near future" if graduates of its 34 high schools are to be admitted to colleges belonging to the North Central Association.

A report declaring 10 newly-organized Chicago high schools ineligible for accrediting and the entire system not fully up to one or more of the standards set by the "North Central" was unanimously adopted by the association which is the final authority in this matter.

It is understood that the schools will be reëxamined by a committee from the association upon opening next autumn and more drastic action taken at that time if improvement has not been found.

President Signs Bill Restricting Output of Cotton

Limits 1934 Crop Sales to 10,000,000 Bales to Keep Price Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—President Roosevelt launched the nation upon its first experience in compulsory crop limitation. Signing the Bankhead bill, he declared its objective is "to place the cotton-growing industry on a sound financial and economic basis."

The bill limits cotton production to 10,000,000 bales annually, and sets up machinery which will ultimately prescribe the amount of cotton which individual farmers may plant and raise, through operation of a prohibitive ginning tax.

Mr. Roosevelt today cited the overwhelming demand for the legislation among the South's cotton producers and declared, "There is nothing new in the sentiment which has resulted in the passage of the Bankhead bill."

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been extremely hesitant over the radical new policy of imposing compulsion in crop control, but yielded to the will of the South on the theory that Democratic government should permit such experiments.

The Bankhead measure levies a heavy ginning tax on all cotton above the figure set for annual production. When the voluntary acreage reduction plan of last year failed to reduce total cotton production to the degree hoped, the compulsory plan was demanded from the South.

Voluntary reduction was thwarted by greater use of fertilizer, better cultivation and a good season, so that despite all acreage reduction the total crop was about the same as the year before. The bill was signed today in the presence of its principal congressional supporters.

As the President signed the cotton bill, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and his advisers were considering the advisability of a rise in the processing tax on wheat so as to permit an increase in the benefits paid to farmers.

Wilhelm Is Silent On Sale Interview

BERLIN, April 21 (AP)—The former Kaiser Wilhelm declined today to comment on the unexpurgated manuscript of an interview he gave in 1908 to William Bayard Hale, American newspaper man, and published in the May issue of the Atlantic Monthly. Baron Ullrich von Sell, Wilhelm's adjutant, issued the following statement:

"I regret to say that His Majesty is unable to offer any expression of opinion concerning the Hale interview. His Majesty has given his word of honor to the Dutch Government that he will refrain from all political activities.

"The far eastern question is a highly political one and one which involves the most delicate consideration. Besides, Holland, with her far eastern colonial possessions, is directly affected by events in the Orient. His Majesty is determined not to give even a semblance of meddling in political questions."

Railways Face Confiscation Threat By U.S.

Roosevelt Demands That They Cut Costs and Raise Wages

Offers An Ultimatum

President Says Stockholders Must Bear Loss of Bad Management to Aid Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—America's railroad systems were today faced with the alternative of reorganizing their capital structures to reduce the burden of their fixed charges, or of government ownership.

This was put squarely up to the carriers late yesterday by President Roosevelt after weeks of exhaustive study of the railroad predicament which was brought to his personal attention by long unsolved wage disputes between the roads and their employees.

The theory behind the presidential view of the situation is that excessive and unjustified interest charges on bonded debt constitute the reason why the carriers are unable to provide the employment and pay wages which their improved business activity justifies, and which national recovery demands.

He believes that labor has a claim on the roads which is being denied today in order that high interest charges may be met on bonds floated unwisely during a period of prosperity representing nothing more than the bad guess of the railroad as to its future traffic.

Would Be Last Resort

Great emphasis was laid at the White House on the President's reluctance to contemplate the alternative of Government ownership and it was stated that the Administration as a whole would consider such action only as a last resort. But the warning was none the less explicit that the carriers must make it possible to employ more men, pay better wages and get out from under the constant menace of bankruptcy through capital structure revision.

On the explicit question of wages he wrote a long letter to Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad coordinator, requesting him to hasten a conclusion of pending wage negotiations and outlining the general form of settlement which he hoped to have achieved. It was after dispatching this letter that Mr. Roosevelt made known his views on the more basic elements of the problem at great length and in exhaustive detail.

He proposed the settlement be based on extension of the current 10 per cent wage deduction for another six-month period. But this was to be conditioned on agreement by the roads that increased earnings go into maintenance, and that all wages be brought "into conformity with the standards followed by the National Recovery Administration."

Seeks Early Adjustment

Mr. Eastman was asked to bring the negotiations to an end "one way or another" as early as possible in order that the President might appoint a fact-finding commission before July 1, in the event that a settlement cannot be reached otherwise. In the meantime he constituted three of his cabinet officers, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor and the Attorney General, as a special committee to study "future national policy" toward the railroads.

Interpreting his letter at his regular press conference, Mr. Roosevelt explained his request that the settlement be reached on a basis of the existing 10 per cent wage cut on the ground that the "suffering" of railroad labor has caused, not by the cut, but by the "furloughs, part-time employment, demotions and pay below a reasonable minimum."

Therefore the first step is to bring all railroad labor under an agreement which will give it the protection of steady employment at assured wages. To which must be added higher annual expenditures on maintenance. This, he believes, will do far more to relieve distress and to stimulate national recovery than any tampering with the basic wage rates.

Cites Specific Case of Waste

As is usual when trying to explain an involved situation, Mr. Roosevelt cited as an illustration of the railroad problem a road which put in four tracks back in 1920, but today needs only two. It is still paying interest on the two additional tracks, although they lie idle, and is running in the red as a result.

This, he said, raises the question whether the bad guess of the road as to its future traffic should be a charge against the stockholders, who are the owners, or the mortgagees. He was inclined to the view that the loss should be transferred to the stockholders. This would relieve the road of the interest charges on the bonded debt and also make the owner, whose employees were guilty of the faulty judgment, stand the loss rather than those who lent them money or labor.

This reasoning had reference to the failure to date of nearly all efforts which have been made to reorganize the capital structure of the country's hard-pressed railroads. In fact the President's whole explanation was viewed as a warning that unless stockholders and bondholders stop their bickerings, get together on a reorganization scheme, and cut down the capital costs, the Government will be forced to step in.

Dollar's Place in World's Tills Eclipses Other News at Capital As Price Touches Export Point

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operated prior to cancellation. The United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, which had a 34 per cent share of the air-mail business last year, bid through reorganized affiliates on six contracts, ran up against competition on only one, and was low bidder on five.

The General Motors group, which had a 30 per cent slice of the air-mail business in 1933, was equally successful, bidding on six contracts and placing the lowest bid on five.

* * *

More Red Plots: Republican disappointment over collapse of the Dr. Wirt Red scare has been intense. Their campaign strategy admittedly contemplates doing everything possible to paint the Roosevelt Administration a violent Red. Some of the country's most prominent and distinguished columnists have given color to their charges by tracing a philosophical connection between the fundamentals of the New Deal and Communism. But the Dr. Wirt case was the first tangible incident to dramatize their contention and get it before the public in front page headlines. When the Wirt case blew up, therefore, they immediately set about seeking a new basis for the "Red plot" theory.

It's too early to say whether Representative Fred Britten of Illinois has met this need or not. Yesterday he caused a stir in the House by charging that "A little red house in Georgetown" is the place where most Administration policy is framed and legislation drafted. Georgetown, for those who don't know Washington, is the oldest section of the city where colonial houses and leafy walled-in gardens are believed conducive to a more contemplative atmosphere than other parts of the city. The house is occupied by three of the Harvard Law School graduates recommended at one time or another by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of that institution.

* * *

Elbowroom: So near to bursting are White House offices from the unprecedented bulk of Roosevelt mail and the extra work of the emergency recovery program that plans have been drawn to give the President and his staff more elbow room.

The news leaked out unintentionally. Mr. Stephen Early, presidential secretary, was discussing whether a congressional delegation should be on hand to watch the President sign the Bankhead cotton bill. He remarked, "Don't tell them to bring their friends, or we'll have to enlarge the President's office." A reporter walked in just in time to hear the last four words. And he wasn't satisfied until Mr. Early finally admitted that plans already had been drawn for doing just that.

What small space there is now in the Executive Offices is terribly overcrowded. Letters have long since filled all filing cases and are being stacked up to the ceiling in great piles. Corridors are filled with desks and two offices in the State Department have been commandeered.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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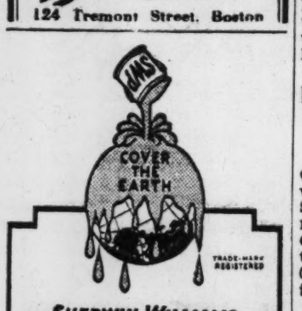

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The Editor's Puzzle

304

"Where is your husband working now, Mrs. Jones?" said Mrs. Smith. "Being a carpenter man, and having done plenty well in his last place, he must be earning about where near $10 a day."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Seabury Testifies To I. R. T. Attempt To Scuttle 5-Cent Fare

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—The New York City administration is opposing the consent receivership application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company because it believes the proceedings are a device by the company to frustrate unified transit and scuttle the 5-cent fare, according to testimony by Judge Samuel Seabury which is today a part of the official court records.

Judge Seabury, who is special counsel to the Board of Estimate, told Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, yesterday, at the argument of the city's application to sue Mr. Thomas E. Murray Jr., the company's receiver, that the consent receivership would circumvent, by indirection, the Court of Appeals decision which quashed the Interborough's hopes of a 7-cent fare on its subway and elevated lines.

Should the company, under the receivership, repudiate its contractual obligations, the disaffirmance of the elevated lease and disruption of the unified subway and elevated system would give speculators a "great hunting ground" in anticipation of a higher fare, Judge Seabury said.

Since no actual federal issue was involved in the receivership, Judge Seabury said, the matter should be left to the state courts to settle the local questions involved.

Judge Seabury's view of the company's intentions in regard to the consent receivership were challenged by Mr. Carl M. Owen, counsel for the receiver. Mr. Owen denied that there was any element of "repudiation" of contract obligations concerned and asserted that the city's claim of such a right to unified system was without foundation

M. I. T. Magazine Wins Cup Awarded by Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—The Tech Engineering News of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was designated today as the winner of the Yale cup, awarded by the Yale Scientific Magazine to the outstanding undergraduate publication in the scientific field.

Mr. Arthur E. Laidlaw, chairman of the contest, announced that second place was won by the Armour Engineer, published by the Armour Institute of Technology of Chicago; while the coöperative Engineer of the University of Cincinnati received honorable mention.

Rolph Sued for Damages In San Jose Lynching Case

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP)—Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California, who declared that the lynching at San Jose last November of two kidnap-slayer suspects "the best lesson California ever has given the country," was sued yesterday for $1,050,000 by the widow of one of the victims.

Mrs. Evelyn Holmes, widow of John M. Holmes, alleged in her complaint the Governor aided and abetted in inciting the public mind by statements he would offer no protection to Holmes and Harold Thomas Thurmond, held as suspects in the kidnap-slaying of Brooke L. Hart, young San Jose merchant. The suit also named as defendants Sheriff William J. Emig of Santa Clara County, and others.

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Farley Stock Goes Up With Curry's Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity to resign instead of being counted out, and went down asserting that the whole thing was illegal; that he had been elected to serve until September, 1935, when the next meeting of the executive committee takes place, and could not be removed.

"John Curry," begged Mr. Charles W. Culkin, one-time Sheriff and a member of the tin-box brigade of the Seabury inquiry, "every man and woman in this room holds you in the highest personal esteem and is 100 per cent for you socially. They don't want you to do anything that might humiliate you."

Then he singled out Mr. Kenneally for reproach:

"Didn't I call you up on Monday to tell you I was making you a Grand Sachem?" he said.

There was bitterness in his voice, too, for another leader. "Why, at only 15 minutes of 5 today, I did a favor for you," he exclaimed.

But it was "Jimmy" Hines whom the deposed chief lashed with the charge of unfaithfulness. Mr. Hines managed the Curry campaign for the leadership in 1929 and was one of the chief factors in his accession to this unofficial, but most important political post in the James J. Walker heyday. He was in a position to determine the outcome of the ouster had he moved to dissuade from revolt the district leaders subject to his influence. He mad no such move, although he cast his own vote to retain Mr. Curry in the leadership.

Challenges Right

"There are no charges against me," said Mr. Curry, addressing the committee. "No one can say I have not been an honest man. Therefore, why this proceeding?

"In the whole history of Tammany Hall, no leader has ever been voted out. If you do this in my case you are establishing a precedent—an uncalled-for precedent. I challenge the right of the Executive Committee to do this. I was elected for a term of office and can only be removed under charges."

The deposed leader swept the Postmaster-General within the circle of his castigation, denouncing him as the instigator of his troubles. He was reported as adding that, while he did not want to make any accusation against President Roosevelt, "he tried to break Tammany Hall 20 years ago, and he is trying to do it now."

Downstairs the outcome was awaited by a large crowd of district followers.

It had taken some time to credit that an ouser actually was under way, but since the disastrous Tammany debacle last fall, Farley lieutenants, armed with the powerful instruments of federal and state patronage, had succeeded in undermining the Curry support in the four city boroughs surrounding Manhattan, disaffecting his affiliates or superseding them, until at last the chief stood alone, his own braves falling away from him on every side.

The fact that Walker was chiefmaker is generally blamed by Curry supporters as the real cause of the chief's undoing for it was during the Walker mayoralty that the seeds of discontent were sewn deep in the hearts of the district leaders from the Battery to Harlem River. With hungry eyes they saw the benefits of place go to Walker favorites instead of being scattered where they would do the organization most good.

Mr. Curry shouldered the blame for the Walkerian patronage caprices, but when he was at last free to rule in fact—in the O'Brien year—the same narrow circle of personal preference prevailed. Now it was Mr. Curry's friends who got the plums.

Then, too, Mr. Curry was a poor picker of candidates. His bitterending of Mr. Alfred E. Smith for president at Chicago in 1932 lost the organization federal patronage. His stand against the nomination of Herbert H. Lehman for Governor the same year was another blow at "the pickings," and when he reentered Mr. O'Brien for mayor last fall after his ill-favored year in City Hall and brought him out of it a weak third, the die was cast.

Meanwhile, the revolt had crystallized with the entry of Mr. Joseph V. McKee into the mayoralty race by the Farley forces against "Curry's mayor."

The result of this split was a Fusion victory and the election of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Boosts Farley

The ouster has big political implications in so far as New York State and national affairs are concerned. In highest political quarters here the consensus was that it has its roots in the ambition of Mr. Farley, as political field marshal of the Roosevelt Administration to set up a new Democratic control in New York, substituting Recovery Party as label for the powerful down-state machine and corralling under it the New York City vote, which controls the State.

Closely identified with it are campaign plans to reëlect President Roosevelt for a second term and put Mr. Farley in the Governor's mansion at Albany. Reports which obviously could not be confirmed were that if Governor Lehman did not choose to run for a second term this fall, he would be invited to join President Roosevelt's Cabinet and Mr. Farley would be the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1934.

The bitterness engendered has split the county Democracy into two hostile forces, and the tomahawks are sharp today. A system of reprisals by the victors is envisaged by political observers, and the fight for the chieftainship is bound to create further hard feeling and confusion.

In the quarters of the new régime in city government, the consensus was that changing leaders was not going to change Tammany; that the group which threw out Mr. Curry has the same standards and the same methods.

Mayor LaGuardia had little more than a shrug of the shoulder for the Tammany chief's ouster.

"It's no concern of mine," he said, "any more than the change in the head of any private club. The gentleman did not hold any office that I know of."

In Recovery Party circles the jubilation was extreme and the assertion general that the ouster augured a resurgent and triumphant organization.

Persons close to the situation see in it the chance of a lifetime for the Republicans. It is believed that a strong Fusion ticket next November, headed by a distinguished independent, would have a strong chance to sweep the state.

Needham Is Honored By Flag Association For Enforcing Laws

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, last night stood on the rostrum in historic Faneuil Hall and accepted a bronze medal, making him the first recipient of the annual award of the United States Flag Association for distinguished service in law enforcement in Massachusetts.

Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, presenting the medal, paid tribute to General Needham's effective work in reorganization of the state police, and to his activities seeking improved police training, equipment and coördination.

"He has faithfully upheld the law," the citation read, "contributing to the security of society, and doing the most during the year 1933 to advance and encourage the enforcement of the law in the state of Massachusetts."

Consolidated Gas Restores Half Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Half of the 1933 cut in wage rates will be restored to the workers of the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries, according to an announcement of the president, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, made public today. The total resulting increase will amount to $3,500,000 annually, or an average of 4 1-6 per cent for each worker, it was said.

This pay rise is half of the increase demanded by the brotherhood of utility employees of America, and outside union which failed to organize the Consolidated Gas employees by a decisive margin of votes in a series of elections during the last two weeks. In these elections, the management submitted to the employees a plan for a company union which they voted to accept by 20,211 votes to 4145.

Following the vote, the management accepted the decision of previously organized works councils in two of the subsidiary companies, favoring restoration of half of the original pay cut and applied to the workers of all of the companies.

Donations Not All Known To Aide, Cannon Testifies

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr. testified yesterday that he could not have conspired with Miss Ada L. Burroughs to violate the Corrupt Practices Act in 1928 because she did not know about some of the major contributions to his Anti-Smith Campaign Fund.

The Bishop and Miss Burroughs, who was treasurer of the committee he headed, are charged with a conspiracy not to report some of the gifts to the fund by Mr. Edwin C. Jameson, a New York insurance executive. Former Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey was subpoenaed by the Government to testify as to his contributions to the churchman's Anti-Smith Campaign in 1928.

Brussels to License Liquor for Revenue

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP) — The Cabinet council today was planning to meet a budget deficit by issuing licenses to sell alcoholic beverages.

The budget deficit of 200,000,000 francs (about $10,000,000) would be met by provisions in a bill before the House proposing drastic changes in the liquor laws. Under the bill, the sale of liquor would be unlimited through licensed houses, including hotels and restaurants.

Revised?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Snapshots

Drama Festival—The Curry School of Expression concludes its Drama Festival tonight with the presentation in the Peabody Playhouse of "The Way of the World," by William Congreve. The festival began in the oak paneled hall of the school yesterday with an introductory lecture on early English drama, by Dr. Austin Warren of Boston University. Following this talk, John Heywood's pre-Shakespearean interlude, "Play of the Weather," was given.

Jupiter stalked down the broad stairway and established himself on a throne. "Merry Report"—a medieval jester—then introduced various people who had complaints to make about the weather. A huntsman wanted fair, windless days, a merchant desired good ocean breezes, a forest ranger longed for strong winds to blow down deadwood, a windmiller wanted wind, a water-miller rain, a laundress hot sun, a lady, sun that would not burn—and finally a small boy requested lots of snow.

In view of all these conflicting needs Jupiter wisely decided that the present arrangement of the weather was perfect.

* * *

In the evening, in the Peabody Playhouse, two W. S. Gilbert plays were presented, "Sweethearts" and "Pygmalion and Galatea." Both were written before the period of the Savoy Operas and are of a more serious nature.

The idea of the Drama Festival resulted from a visit last year by Mrs. Josephine E. Holmes, an instructor in the Curry School, to the Malvern Festival, in England.

* * *

Masquer's Guild—From a course in Dramatic Literature given at the Stuart School, another interesting dramatic activity has grown. Known as "The Masquer's Guild," this group is attempting to function in the fashion of the guilds of medieval players.

The students not only act in and direct plays, but they make the costumes, build the settings and write the plays themselves.

When a play has been written it is read and criticized by the rest of the group. It then goes into production under the direction of the Child-Walker School. From the first word written in the script, to the last spoken before the final curtain, all the actual work is done by the students in the group. They are directed by Edward H. Dewey.

* * *

Next Tuesday afternoon the Guild is to present three plays in the Repertory Theater. Two of them are original—"Adam's Apple," by Ida Ellerson, and "The Fence," by Felix Bonilla. The third is one of the oldest plays in English—"The Deluge." A medieval miracle play, it was originally given by the guild of water-drawers. Noah and his wife, represented as a shrew, are the principal characters.

* * *

Time Clock Retires—There is no more punching of time cards at the new office of the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. One of the first acts of Trentwell Mason White, the new president, was to abolish the custom of obeisance before any clock face. At the beginning of the year he called his staff together and told them that each one had certain work to do and to do well, and as long as it was done it was a matter of no consequence to him if they came at the most convenient time and left in the same way. He felt complete confidence in their own interest in the business.

* * *

The result of this policy has been that on many occasions some of the staff have worked many extra hours when work needed to be done quickly—and at other times they have been able to get much satisfaction out of attending to outside obligations.

Mr. White also introduced the custom of a morning meeting at which the whole staff gathers to discuss progress made and to suggest ideas. Every member tries to contribute one suggestion of some kind every day or two.

The success of the plan of sharing responsibility and interest in this way is becoming more and more apparent. The company has just announced an increase in sales of 68 per cent for the first three months of 1934. The personnel of the firm has been increased 50 per cent and salaries have been raised 10 per cent in nearly all cases.

Warning Sounded to Curb Election Day Liquor Sales

A warning was sounded today by the State Alcholic Beverages Control Commission that sales of alcholic beverages must be curtailed on election day, April 24, when delegates to the pre-primary conventions are elected.

Under the Liquor Control Act, the commission pointed out, no manufacturer, wholesaler, importer, or "package goods store" may sell or deliver alcholic beverages on election day. Taverns must remain closed while the polls are open. In hotels, restaurants, and clubs, sales may be made only during hours prescribed by local licensing authorities.

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City Planning Held Vital To Moral Progress

Philosophers Society Hears Arugument for Earlier Polynesian Columbus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist and winner of the Nobel Prize, was elected a vice-president of the American Philosophical Society yesterday at the business meeting of the society, the second day of a general three-day conference which closes today.

The president of the society, Mr. Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, was reëlected, while 15 new members were admitted to membership in America's oldest learned society, founded 107 years ago by Benjamin Franklin.

In the historic old building on Independence Square, where the very walls breathe the names of this country's greatest predecessors in science and discovery, where the presiding officer sits in the same old leather-covered chair that Benjamin Franklin used when he called the meetings to order, the general meeting of the Philosophical Society brings together probably as eminent a group of thinkers as may be found in any place in this country.

A symposium on community planning composed the afternoon session of yesterday's meeting, when Mr. George L. Radcliffe, Regional Adviser of Public Works at Baltimore, and Mr. Jacques Grèber of Paris, an architect and well known for his city planning in this country as well as in Europe, spoke on two aspects of planning—Mr. Radcliffe discussing the governmental aspects, Mr. Grèber the æsthetic and sociological aspects.

Importance of Planning

Planning, in its comprehensive meaning, attains the highest conception of sociology and æsthetics, Mr. Grèber said, for beside material achievements, it carries unlimited advantages which are beneficial to the moral and social achievement of mankind.

Technical knowledge is necessary to build a plan, but sociology and æsthetics are fundamental to its conception.

"Even considered from a financial standpoint, beauty pays," said Mr. Grèber. "Beneficial increase in land value is always the result of an increased æsthetic setting. This is proved by the Hausmann Plan in Paris, where grounds worth a few cents before the improvement plan reached the average of $100 to the square yard after the completion of the work, and is shown here also in the ground adjacent to your own Fairmont Parkway."

Sweet Potato Clue

At Friday's meeting Prof. Roland B. Dixon of Harvard told his hearers that the real discoverer of the new world was in all probability a Polynesian savage. This theory is borne out, according to Professor Dixon, by the fact that the first white men to visit the South Sea Islands found there the sweet potato, indigenous to America, which may have been carried back by some such voyager. The Polynesians have traditions of long canoe voyages, and maybe a frail canoe crossed the Pacific some 500 years before Columbus made his voyage across the Atlantic.

Astronomers are hunting for new planets in the solar system, suspected of existing far out near Pluto—4,000,000,000 miles from the earth, as announced by the Philosophical Society. The search will be directed by Dr. V. M. Slipher at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz.

In addition to the officers already mentioned those elected or reëlected, include: Messrs. Alba B. Johnson and Edwin G. Conklin, vice-presidents; Arthur W. Goodspeed and John A. Miller, secretaries; Albert P. Brubaker, curator, and Charles G. Abbot, John Cadwalader, James A. Montgomery and Hugh S. Taylor, councillors.

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Voters to Choose 1542 Delegates For Conventions

Polls Open Tuesday in Bay State—Winners to Name Party Nominees

Tuesday is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party.

Republicans or Democrats, all loyal qualified voters in Massachusetts will go to the polls in their respective precincts on that day and cast their ballots for delegates to the pre-primary convention.

Boston will choose 122 Democratic and 50 Republican delegates, Worcester will choose 24 Democratic and 17 Republican, and Springfield will elect 21 Democratic and 17 Republican delegates. Democrats of the State will name a total of 811 delegates who will meet in Worcester on June 9 to name the party nominees, while the Republicans, who meet in the same town on June 14 to make nominations, will send a total of 731 delegates.

All registered voters are eligible to cast their ballots at the polls Tuesday. Whether a voter is given a Republican or Democratic ballot depends on whether he has voted before in a pre-primary election in Massachusetts and on whether he voted as a Republican or Democrat at that time.

If he is established as a Democrat, through having voted that ticket at a previous pre-primary election he must vote the same ticket on Tuesday, unless, 30 days or more ago, he notified the registrar that he wished to change his designation. If a voter has not previously voted at a pre-primary election he may choose either party.

Huntington Avenue Overpass Is Favored

If the Government provides the money for construction, and if a bill reported out favorably by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday is enacted by the Legislature, Huntington Avenue at some time in the future will be traversed by a traffic overpass at its intersection with the Jamaicaway.

The bill, limiting total costs of the project to $325,000, makes construction of the much needed overpass at this point contingent upon a federal grant covering construction costs.

The plan is part of the program including extension of the Boston-Worcester Turnpike to the Boston-Brookline border.

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What With Baseball Game And Holiday, Legislators Had No Use for Law Making

Did Pass $58,000,000 General Appropriations Bill Only to Have It Turned Back for Corrections —Only Nibbled on Other Bills

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball and holidays encouraged some 500 Massachusetts legislators to let the laws grow under their feet this week.

Came Tuesday and the Red Sox opener—the Legislature must adjourn at 2 o'clock. Came Patriots' Day—no session. Came Friday—so little time left, why bother with more than an informal session. Adjournment for the week.

However, the Legislature managed to pass a $58,000,000 general appropriation bill, which was turned back by the Governor Friday to permit minor changes necessary to carry out his recommendations on the salary restoration measures.

The House joined the Senate in going reactionary, defeating a bill that would have taken politics out of the school system of the State and passing a measure to legalize private police in labor disputes. For the main part, the Legislature did some miscellaneous nibbling, but deferred important measures till next week.

Some 500 matters still must be acted on, including the retail sales tax, which has been buried in the Ways and Means Committee since early February; the Governor's program for reform of the court system, which has been in the Joint Judiciary Committee since the session opened; the unified police bill, the pari-mutuel betting measure and a plethora of highway bills, still in committee.

These highway measures are worrying the custodians of the State's finances. They are in the main pork barrel bills, for a road here or there, but they total more than $30,000,000. Passage of any considerable number of them would endanger the planned transfer of $10,000,000 from the gasoline tax to the general fund. Unless this transfer is made, the municipalities already seeking state aid would have to contend with a $19,000,000 state tax instead of a $9,000,000 levy. The Legislature invariably leaves the item of the state tax and transfer until near proroguing time to see how much their legislation has cost.

A brief survey of the legislative week just past.

The Senate

Action: Defeated a measure that would have established a flat rate for compulsory automobile insurance in the State. This bill has not yet gone to the House.

Significance: Senator Finnegan of Boston and leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate insists the defeat of this measure exposes the power exerted by the insurance lobby over the Senate.

* * *

Action: Defeated a bill giving Public Utilities Commission power of supervision over loans and borrowings of the gas and electric companies. Passed House.

Significance: Another success for the utilities. Several senators have explained refusal of the Senate to vote against the utilities by declaring it is the duty of the commission to proceed against them. But in this instance, the Senate has refused to extend the commission's power to do what it says it should do.

Action: Passed last Wednesday general $58,000,000 appropriation bill but received it back from the Governor Friday with all but two sections approved.

Significance: Necessary changes to cover differences in the salary restoration recommendations of the Governor and those of the Legislature must be made. The Goveror sent the Legislature's salary restoration bill back with recommendation for a flat one-third restoration rather than the graduated restoration proposed by the House and Senate. The Governor's salary recommendations are now being considered by the Committee on Public Service.

* * *

Action: Passed to third reading a bill further restricting use of traps in the capture of fur-bearing animals

Significance: Meets persistent demand that catching furry animals between steel jaws be made as humane as possible. In this "Be Kind to Animal Week," a trifling boon for the dumb creatures of forest and fields.

Action: Appointed a second committee to confer with committee from House on bill to prohibit service charges by gas and electric companies.

Significance: The House earlier had voted to prohibit all service charges and passed the bill on to the Senate, which affected a compromise, whereby charges on optional schedules would be permitted but those on regular domestic schedules would be banned. The first conference committee failed to achieve an agreement.

* * *

Action: Defeated a bill to send the drill team of the East Lynn Post of the American Legion and the drum corps of the Herbert F. Akroyd Post of Marlboro to the American Legion Convention in Miami in June.

Significance: Apparently there is more than one way to kill a bill. The Senate before ordering it to the third reading plastered the measure with amendments. In other words nearly every Senator proposed the addition of a band and when bands were exhausted they started on the fife and drum corps. The bill was shortly so inflated with bands that it practically provided for a convention all by itself.

House

Action: Defeated an important school measure reposing with superintendents power to nominate teachers, with the confirmation of the school committees. An amendment provided the superintendent must make nominations from a rating list.

Significance: Politicians not yet prepared to take such an enlightened and liberal step. Trained superintendents, hamstrung by untrained political appointees constitute one of the great handicaps of our educational system. Prize remark of the week was that of one representative who declared it was dangerous to put in the hands of "trained educators" control of the schools.

* * *

Action: Referred to Committee on Rules a resolve for a special legislative commission to investigate means of relieving home owners from foreclosures.

Significance: This would seem to be an escape from the necessity of acting on several bills designed to relieve mortgaged homes. Most of these measures called for a moratorium on foreclosures. To defeat such bills outright might cost votes. To pass them would probably mean putting unnecessary legislation on the books, since the Federal Government has and will continue to relieve mortgagors. An investigation committee was a perfect exit.

* * *

Action: Passed bill licensing private police for use in labor disputes.

Significance: Will embitter labor, desperate, uncompromising foes of private police. Will delight some employers, who may look at prospect of increasing labor strife with more confidence. Dangerous measure, because private police generally seem to make matters worse.

Committees

Legal Affairs Committee reported adversely bill of Mayor Mansfield, giving him authority to consolidate city departments without approval of City Council.

Significance: Weakens link in Mayor's economy chain with which he planned to keep Boston's expenditures in bounds. Council is alleged to be more susceptible to political pressure and hence reluctant to approve vote-losing economies.

* * *

Committee on Legal Affairs reported favorably bill requiring druggists to sell alcohol only on doctors' prescription, a bill increasing license fees for druggists and a bill permitting package stores to open at 8 o'clock in the morning instead of 9 o'clock.

Significance: Indicates tendency to equalize competitive conditions between drug stores and package goods stores. Feeling prevails that the drug stores got the cream of the liquor concessions. Effort to restrict drug stores promises to forment unlooked for legislative furor.

Convicts Drop Traces But Pick Up Seed Bag

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21 (AP)—The thought of men taking the place of mules led Gov. J. M. Futrell to take prison farm convicts "out of the traces" of cotton planters yesterday.

The mere pulling of a 100-pound planter, said the Governor, was not harmful to the convicts but "the thought that it is the work of a mule suggests that the practice be stopped." He asked the State Penal Board to stop this method of planting and Prison Superintendent A. G. Stedman took the convict-drawn planters out of the field in midday. To speed up the planting of the huge prison cotton crop, Superintendent Stedman said the men thus released probably would be put to work dropping the seed by hand.

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Loans Assured By Coöperation Of Bank League

Boundary Lines Set Aside to Obtain Business Otherwise Lost

The fellow who can't get a loan from the coöperative bank in his own town though his record is good is going to be provided with an address to which he can appeal for the needed assistance, according to an announcement from Mr Raymond P. Harold, president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League.

Mr. Harold announced the formation of a committee of three members which will undertake to care for applications for good loans by putting the applicant in touch with a bank that has money to lend even though that bank may be just outside the applicant's district.

The committee hopes to have the coöperation of all member banks so that all such applicants may be taken care of and available funds at the same time be put to work.

While this movement is away from the practice of discouraging the activities of banks in neighboring towns where they come into opposition with another bank, it is no way a return to that practice which caused so much confusion in the 1920's. For under this committee the applicants will be guided to another bank only when the bank in their own neighborhood is not functioning.

In this announcement Mr. Harold calls attention to the fact that more than 150 member banks of the Cooperative Bank League are now making loans, and with $20,000,000 immediately available, the prompt placing of this money is to be greatly desired.

Barthou to Pay Visit to Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

two, had been more than cordial, have of late become, if not exactly strained, at least a little less than friendly. This is an open secret in international affairs despite the official protestations of continued friendliness issued frequently by both governments.

After the war the reconstituted state of Poland, sandwiched in between Germany and Russia, was a natural ally of France. As the years wore on, however, and the friction between Poland and Germany over the Polish Corridor threatened at times to develop into actual conflict, French public opinion began to find the alliance irksome and to let it be known that Frenchmen had no desire to go to war over the question of the Corridor. On top of this came the Four-Power Pact—still unratified—uniting France, Italy, England and Germany. Rightly or wrongly, Poland saw in this accord a move which, if not directed against it, was at least a blow to its self-esteem.

Strained Relations Apparent

For Poland—and this appears to be the key to the whole problem—has grown to consider itself one of the great powers of the Continent, and France, it must be admitted, not only has failed to share this opinion, but has made no special effort to conceal the fact that it considers Poland a small if useful friend. The rapprochement with Russia led France to attribute less vital importance to its alliance with Poland, and at the same time the welding of the Little Entente into a united diplomatic bloc tended to turn France's gaze more frequently to Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia than to Poland.

It was unquestionably this drifting apart of France and Poland that led the latter to conclude its recent agreement with Germany renouncing for the next 10 years any recourse to arms in settling the differences between the two neighbors. Notwithstanding its official approval of this pact, the French Government fully realizes that it constitutes in fact a serious blow to its system of small-power alliances.

In continuing his trip to Prague, M. Barthou is in the first place merely returning the recent visit to Paris of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister. But it is probable that the Polish problem will play an important part in M. Barthou's conversations there. For, if Franco-Polish relations have not been very cordial in recent months, relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia have at times tended to become definitely unfriendly. From a French official observer recently returned from Prague, the Monitor learns that a meeting of the representatives of the General Staff of the Little Entente was held lately to consider the new situation provided by the probability that in the event of war, Poland would side with Germany.

For Poland's rapprochement with Germany has fanned the embers of disaccord between Czechoslovakia and Poland. Differences which appear to have their origin in conflicting economic interest have been exaggerated by the press of both countries in recent weeks, and the result has been a stirring up of bad feeling. In both Prague and Warsaw therefore, M. Barthou will have his work cut out for him in attempting to allay this misunderstanding.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Tammany's Revolt

All things in politics pale today before the news which eddied from the Campfire held at the Tammany Hall Wigwam in New York yesterday.

For the first time in its 145 years of potent and turbulent history, Tammany is split wide open and Postmaster James J. Farley is seen as taking the first step of his way toward the gubernatorial chair in the Empire State.

The firing neck-and-heels of Chief John F. Curry, the leader of Tammany for the past five years, was an unprecedented act and its repercussion will be something to think about.

The suave Postmaster-General evidently has his eyes on Governor Lehman's post. The President, it's understood, will promote (if it is a promotion) the Governor to a Cabinet portfolio and with Tammany rent by two factions Mr. Farley thinks to capture Lehman's place.

* * *

The End Isn't Yet

A make-shift triumvirate taking the place of Curry completes the situation for the moment. But the end hasn't begun to appear.

* * *

If ever the Republicans had a chance to make a telling fight in New York State they have it handed them on a silver platter right now.

Maybe Teddy Jr. won't glory in this scrap in the Tiger's lair! It's the best political dessert that's been handed around for scores of years.

* * *

Everybody who goes Up and Down Beacon Hill is interested in the dénouement of this affair.

* * *

Everybody Vote!

The drum's beating the long roll for the first pre-primary election ever to be held in Massachusetts.

Voters who want to have some say-so as to the type of men their party is to nominate for the state offices to be filled Nov. 6, must go to the polls next Tuesday.

The delegates for the Republican pre-primary convention to be held in Worcester Saturday, June 9, will be chosen Tuesday, while the Democrats will select their pre-primary delegates for the convention, which is also to be held in Worcester on June 14.

* * *

Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to Governors Cox and Fuller, one-time Mayor of Beverly and Ely-ousted commissioner of the Department of Public Works, is an out-and-out candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. He's got a husky and lively band of young Republicans out working for him all over the State. Former Representative Richard Johnston is so far his only opponent. **Rush Jones.**

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Best Baby in the Show

Wide World — **Jean Barreau Jr.** — The Christian Science Monitor

He Isn't Quite Four Years Old, But He Has a Smile That Proves to Be a Prize Winner.

Perhaps that is why he received the award as the most comely of baby models at the exhibition of the Art Directors Club at the Rockefeller Center, but no doubt the blue eyes and golden hair, plump cheeks and white teeth had something to do with it, too.

Millen-Faber Trial

Jury Picked After Week

Witnesses for the State are ready to take the stand against Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, accused of the murder of Patrolman Forbes McLeod during the robbery of the Needham Trust Company, when the actual trial of the trio gets under way Monday. This first week was consumed in drawing the jury, the last member of which was chosen late yesterday.

The completed jury:

Michael L. Doherty, foreman, of Avon, salesman.

Harry C. Kennerson of Plainsville, machinist.

Ernest C. Fleet of Quincy, carpenter.

Harrison W. Mills of Quincy, salesman.

Herbert S. Bussey of Randolph, carpenter.

William Libby of Dedham, retired.

Austin Maddox of Norwood, engineer.

Peter Pederson Jr. of Dedham carpenter.

John A. McLaughlin of Braintree, carpenter.

Marino Turinese of Franklin, clerk.

Theodore F. Davis of Norwood, linotype operator.

J. Edgar Knodell of Milton, utility executive.

But two of the jurymen are under 40, the average age being about 50. All are married and all but two have children.

Uniform Pensions For Veterans of All Wars Held Probable

Adoption by President Roosevelt of a uniform pension policy for veterans of all wars, "past and present," was predicted yesterday by Mr. James E. Van Zandt, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, speaking at a luncheon in his honor at the Copley-Plaza yesterday.

The President, Mr. Van Zandt said, has been wrongly advised on veterans' affairs, and will eventually cast aside his present advisers and call in leaders who will advocate a uniform pension system. He added that the only way to correct present irregularities is to appoint a commission to study a national uniform system.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars," he said, "feel that immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus will assist recovery. Congress can take the difference between the administration's estimated profit from devaluation of the dollar and the expected profit to apply to this payment. Whereas, the administration expected $2,800,000,000, it now appears that $5,000,000,000 will be closer to the true figure."

Meantime, in a public statement, Mr. Karl Payne, director of the veterans' division of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League, declared that Massachusetts taxpayers must contribute $1,500,000 toward the $49,000,000 which will go to veterans for non-service disabilities under the independent offices appropriation bill vetoed by the President and repassed by Congress. The $1,500,000, Mr. Payne said, is six times the amount needed to establish a unified police system.

New England Teachers Elect Wells President

STORRS, Conn., April 21 (AP)—Prof. W. S. Wells of Massachusetts State College was elected last night as president of the New England Association of College Teachers of Education following the annual meeting conferences in Connecticut State College.

Professor Wells succeeds Prof. Charles Burt Gentry, director of resident instruction at Connecticut State College. Prof. B. Holmes Wallace of the University of Vermont, was reëlected secretary-treasurer.

Miss Ingalls Hops for Miami

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 21 (AP)—Miss Laura Ingalls, United States flier, took off at 8:15 a. m. for Miami. She may stop en route at Havana.

Miss Ingalls indicated she hoped today's flight would complete her long solo flight 'Round-Latin-America tour.

Youth to Attack Present Problems Upsetting Society

Dr. Foster Tells of Faith to Students Meeting at Wellesley

The generation which "led us into this maze of paradoxes," thinks Dr. William Trufant Foster, is not the one to show us out.

Yesterday Dr. Foster told the regional convention of the National Student Federation of America, at Wellesley College, in part:

"Look where you will, you are confronted with a maze of paradoxes . . . Millions are hungry while we struggle to reduce the production of food. . . .

"Impulsively you exclaim 'Surely we can build a better world than that.'

"Surely, you are right.

"New trails must be broken in campaigns against fraud, law-evasion, injustice, ignorance, waste, war. . . . Far-reaching changes are coming . . . changes in the distribution of wealth, in the control of monopolies, in the practice of law, in the protection of consumers against fraud, in the control of bank credit. . . .

"Most of the . . . questions of these revolutionary days may be summed up in the paramount question; What will youth do with science?"

'No Resemblance,' 'Jafsie' Declares Of Kidnaping Suspect

The picture of the newest Lindbergh kidnaping suspect, a convict now serving time in Leavenworth Penitentiary, bears no resemblance to the man who received the $50,000 ransom money, Dr. John F. "Jafsie" Condon declared last night after scrutinizing the photograph.

Dr. Condon viewed the picture at the request of United States Marshal John J. Murphy at Boston, who is attempting to trace a gold belt buckle given to one of his deputies by the convict while transporting him to Leavenworth.

Mr. Murphy looks to the buckle as a possible clue to the kidnaping. It is alleged to have been purchased in Switzerland by the present suspect, who is expected to be quizzed by Department of Justice Agents soon as to his whereabouts at the time of the kidnaping and his travels since.

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N	E	T		O		P	E	R				
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E	T	A		D		B	O	A				
L	O	W		A		A	M	N				
D	O	L	O	W	I	T	E	S				

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THE REDINGOTE
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Conrad's new Extra Size Shop is specializing in the trim, slenderizing, youthful redingote coat-and-dress ensemble in sizes 42½ to 54½. Printed crepe dress with unlined wool coat, complete $22.75. Printed crepe or sheer dress with crepe coat, $13.95 to $25. Black, brown or navy.
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College Golfer Shows Interest In New Tourney

Responses Favorable to Early Announcement by Oakley Club

The New England intercollegiate golf tournament championship, Wednesday, May 2, at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass., may be the founding of a great idea. Responses to the first announcement by Louis M. Hannum, chairman of the golf committee, have been exceedingly favorable and practically all of the leading colleges, such as Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, M. I. T. and Boston College, are sending their best players as well as many of the smaller colleges.

At 7 p. m. a dinner will be held and the presentation of the trophy given by Frank W. Witcher, Oakley member, and medals will be made. Speakers at the dinner will be Herbert Jaques, president of the United States Golf Association; Charles H. Cross, president of the Massachusetts G. A.; Malcolm Farmer, president of the New England G. A., and William F. Garcelon, former M. G. A. president and now president of the Boston Garden.

Will Be Two Classes

The entrance fee to the tournament is only one dollar. The course is open for play all day up to 4 p. m., and there will be two classes, Class A (scratch to 15) and Class B (16 and over). There will be an 18-hole medal round. Engraved medals will be awarded to winners of low gross and low net in each class. The championship trophy is to be competed for on a strictly gross basis. The individual winner receives a gold medal suitably inscribed and will have his name and college engraved on the trophy which will be held by the college for one year.

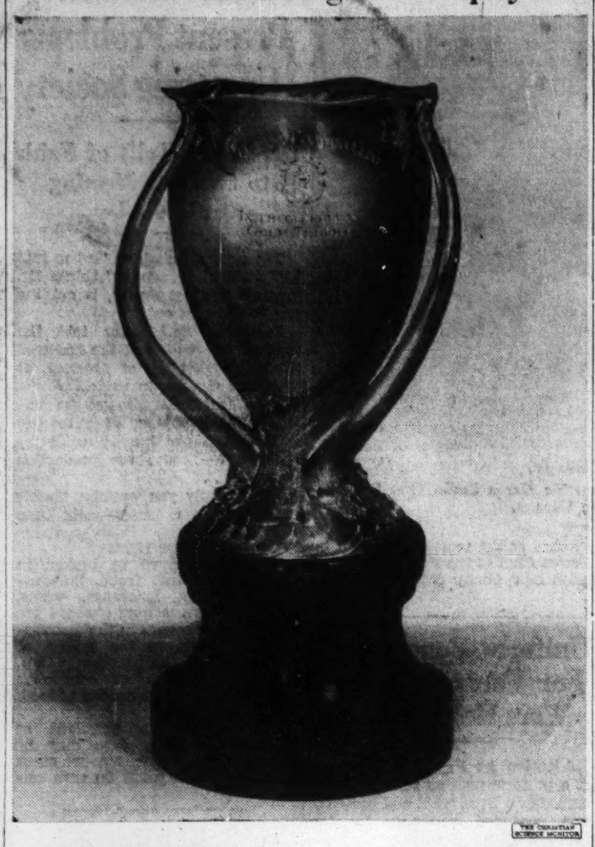
State handicap cards will be accepted. Those without state cards will have his name and college engraved on the trophy which will be held by the college for one year.

State handicap cards will be accepted. Those without state cards will be assigned handicaps by Fred Corcoran, state handicapper, who will be on duty at the first tee. Handicaps will be based on the presentation of three score cards of 18 holes each, properly attested. It will be appreciated if these cards are sent direct to the Oakley Club one week before May 2.

All those who enter will be furnished lockers without charge and meals will be available in the club house at moderate prices. Sleeping accommodations in both the house and dormitory may be reserved by mail in advance of the tournament. The players may sign up through their athletic directors. Application for starting times may be had by writing to the club or phoning Belmont 2400.

According to Hannum, who is chairman of the intercollegiate tourney, the Oakley Club hopes to start this competition successfully. The sponsors want the college golfers around these parts to enjoy a little more competitive play. The Oakley officials are taking a long and commendable step in establishing a tournament that should grow more interesting each year.

A New Intercollegiate Trophy



The New England Intercollegiate Golf Championship Trophy Given by Frank W. Witcher of the Oakley Country Club.

Y. M. C. A. Swimmers Are Breaking Records

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (AP)—International Y. M. C. A. swimming records for the 100-yard freestyle and the 50-yard freestyle were shattered late yesterday in preliminaries of the twelfth annual championships here.

Walter Spence, Orange, N. J., swam the long race in 52.2s., thus lowering his own mark of 53s. Gordon Cornelius, Chicago, swam the 50-yard freestyle in 23.6s.

As the qualifying rounds went through, Chicago and San Francisco continued as strong bidders for the team title. The championship is now held by the swimmers of Orange, N. J.

Al Greene of Chicago was high in the fancy diving event with a total of 108.94 points.

Knox and Post Sailing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Seymour H. Knox and William Post 2d, polo players, sail for England in the North German Lloyd liner Bremen tonight. Knox is captain of the Aurora polo team, and Post may play the back position in the international matches abroad. These two will be the first of the American players to start overseas. Both expect to play before their U. S. team mates, teaming up with Maj. Vivian Lockett of England and another unnamed player, in the Beaufort invitation tournament, starting May 1.

British Fencers To Be Met on May 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20—Final arrangements for the United States fencing championships, and the international matches with the British team next month, have been completed, and the final tests for the team will begin on Sunday, April 22, as part of the rounds for the national foils championship. This will be held in the afternoon, at the New York Athletic Club. On Monday the épée semifinals will be staged, also on the Winged Foot strips, and Tuesday will see the sabre men trying out for the finals, which will be held for all weapons at Hotel Astor, on April 25.

The international match for the Robert M. Thompson trophy will begin on May 1, also at the N. Y. A. C. and will continue on May 2, with the final at the Hotel Biltmore, on May 3.

The championship will include practically every fencer of prominence in the United States, due to the interest in the international event, as all 12 of the sectional divisions of the Amateur Fencers League of America will send their stars to the competition. Joseph C. Levis, Boston, foils champion, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., Fencers Club of New York, épée title holder, and Dr. John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, sabre champion, will all defend, and Leo Nunes, New York Athletic Club, and Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, are listed to oppose them with all three weapons, having qualified in this month. Hugh Alessandroni, last the New York preliminaries earlier year runner-up, also is in the New York list in foils, and Norman C. Armitage, national outdoor sabre champion, is another qualifier, while West Point, Annapolis and Yale are also likely to send strong contingents.

Purdue Nine Defeats Minnesota in Slow Game

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 21—The Purdue baseball team opened its Big Ten Conference schedule here yesterday by defeating the Minnesota nine by the score of 3 to 2. A cold drizzling rain slowed the game up somewhat, but did not keep Cherico, Lange and Fehring from crossing the plate for the three winning runs. Minnesota is scheduled for another chance at the Boilermakers today. The summary:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	10	4
Minnesota	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Fisher and Fehring, Gallivan and Bruhn. Losing pitcher—Gallivan. Umpire—Stack. Time—1h. 50m.

Yale Crew Shifted

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—The No. 3 oar in the Yale varsity shell was given yesterday to James R. Agen '34 of Seattle, Wash., who succeeded William S. Kilborne '35 of New York City. Kilborne was moved to the bow. The bow position was occupied by Robert E. Belknap Jr., who rowed No. 2 oar in last year's freshman eight. The changes made in the first shell moved Belknap a resident of Boston, back to the bow in the jayvee shell, and Frederick L. McCartney of Denver, who also rowed in the freshman eight and who has been rowing in the bow of the freshman shell, was given No. 3 seat.

Jane Sharp And Kay Winthrop In Southern Final

Shields vs. Rainville and Stoefen-Grant Matches Halted by Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 21—Rain and wet courts again yesterday hindered play in the fourteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championships at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. However, the women's singles play was brought down to the final round, and many matches were completed in men's and women's doubles and also mixed doubles.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., finished his match with R. Berkeley Bell of New York, in the third round, winning 6—1, 6—3. In the semifinal Grant lost the first set to Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, 2—6, but was leading 3—2 in the second set when rain halted play.

Francis X. Shields of New York, America's No. 1 star, and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, second ranking player in Canada, had each won a set when rain postponed the match. Shields took the first set at 6—3, but dropped the next at 8—6.

The final in women's singles will be a battle between a Californian and a Bostonian. Jane Sharp of Pasadena defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—4, 6—4. It was Miss Sharp's second victory in two weeks over the United States indoor champion.

Katherine Winthrop of Boston, United States girl indoor champion in 1931 and 1932, won her semifinal-round match from Grace P. Surber of New York, who, with Miss Sharp, holds the Bermuda doubles title. Miss Winthrop won the first set at 6—3, dropped the second at 6—8, but lost only two games in the next to win the match. The summary:

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Third Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—8, postponed.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—2, 2—3, postponed.

Doubles—First Round

R. Berkeley Bell and Donald Strachan defeated Edward J. Reeves and W. P. Johnston Jr., 6—2, 6—0.

Marcel Rainville and Walter Martin feated S. B. Merriwell and Edward Ha. 6—1, 6—2.

Edward Fuller and W. P. Fuller defeated Thomas J. Mangan and Charles Lockhart, 8—6, 1—6, 8—5.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. and J. Gilbert Hall defeated R. H. McKee and H. M. Huffman, 6—4, 6—3.

Craig Biddle and W. C. Wright defeated S. W. Merrihew and H. D. Gubner, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Norma Taubele New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Grace P. Surber, New York, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

Jean Schweppe and Mary Reed defeated Gertrude Jones and Helen Hall, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Francis X. Shields and Serita Bartlett won from Mrs. R. H. Hassler and Josephine Gray by default.

Marian Myrick and Mrs. W. H. Clyde defeated Eleanor Sheedy and Louise Schmidt, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Miss Sharp and Stoefen defeated Miss Gray and Fred C. Baggs, 7—5, 9—7.

Anais Kaltenborn and Lockhart won from Mrs. Hassler and Shields by default.

Miss Winthrop and Mangan defeated Margaret Anderson and Hugh Miller, 6—2, 6—3.

Florence LeBoutillier and Bell defeated Miss Bartlett and Strachan, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Schweppe and Hall defeated Eliza Coxe and Wright, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Miss Reed and G. W. Reidy 3d., 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Japanese Swimmers Break More Marks

OSAKA, Japan, April 21 (AP)—One world's record and one national swimming mark fell today before Japanese Olympians.

Masoji Kiyokawa, Olympic 100-meter backstroke champion, set a new standard for the distance with a mark of 1m. 7.6s., six-tenths of a second under the accredited universal standard set by George Kojac in 1928.

Reizo Koike, who was second to his team mate Tsuruta in the Olympic 200-meter breaststroke final, set a new Japanese standard for the distance of 2m. 39.1s. J. Cartonnet of France holds the world mark for the event of 2m. 25.6s.

The meet was conducted in a 25-meter pool.

Miss Rawls Breaks Record

WINTER PARK, Fla., April 21 (AP)—Katherine Rawls, diminutive aquatic star from Ft. Lauderdale, today splashed her way to a new interscholastic record in the 150-yard freestyle event as the state high school water meet got under way at Rollins College. She clipped 4 1-5s. from the record set by June Barr of Coral Gables in 1932. Her time was 1m. 52 1-5s.

Seventh Game Is Drawn

FREIBURG, Germany, April 21 (AP)—The seventh game of a chess championship match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine and E. D. Bogoljubow resulted yesterday in a draw after 17 moves, the shortest thus far in the series.

British Winter Sports, 1933-34

By R. Maillard Stead

No. 1—Cross-Country Running

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ENGLISH cross-country runners have proved themselves to be in a class apart during the 1933-34 season now concluded. Their superiority over harriers from the other countries where this strenuous sport is taken seriously was made quite clear in the twenty-seventh annual international championship at Ayr, Scotland. In that contest, over nine miles of light country, England's first six men home arrived among the leading 14 of 54 runners, representing six countries. The first four competitors to finish were all Englishmen, and the individual victor was J. T Holden, the new English 10-mile track champion.

Holden, a member of the Tipton Harriers, won the race by the very comfortable margin of 300 yards. Second place was taken by J. A. Burns, who may be remembered in the United States as one of Britain's team at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles two years ago.

In each of his three most important races this season—for the northern counties, national and international championships—Burns has had the unusual and somewhat disappointing experience of finishing as runnerup, after leading at the halfway mark. This popular, long-striding Elswick Harrier was appointed captain of England's side at Ayr, where he was the recipient of a wedding present from his team mates. His marriage took place a few days later.

France Next to England

The next best team to England's at Ayr was that of France, which deprived Scotland of second place by a mere three points—102 to 105. England's total was 34. The light course was considered to be in favor of the trim bearers of the Gallic Chanticler, but events showed that they were not in the same class as the Englishmen. The international race has been held on 27 occasions since 1903, and England has been victorious 21 times against France's six. The individual winner has been twenty-one times an Englishman, four times a Frenchman, once a Scot and once an Irishman.

The English national championship—held this year at Dudley, Worcestershire—provided the famous Birchfield Harriers with their twenty-fifth success in the team competition. They have won in every season but one since the war. Individual honors went to Samuel Dodd, a member of Wirral Athletic Club, an organization of high repute in the early days of cross-country running. Burns was second and then came Holden, who has won every big race in the sport with the exception of the English "national." He is the international champion, champion of the Midland counties, and a former winner of the annual inter-county race. Salford Harriers were second to Birchfield at Dudley, and Belgrave Harriers, the new southern counties team champions, were third.

English Divisional Championships

The English divisional championships for 1933-34 worked out very much as expected. In the North, Salford Harriers retained the team title, and Samuel Dodd, second last year, took the individual honors. Birchfield Harriers and J. T. Holden repeated their previous successes in the Midlands, while in the South, L. H. Weatherill, a South London Harrier, was first man home for the third time in the last four years. Belgrave Harriers after many years of unsuccessful endeavor, won the southern team championship. Middlesex runners regained a title which was last theirs in 1928 when they won the intercounty championship. M. Frankham, Kent, was first to finish.

For the first time on record, there was a tie for top place in the ranking of the Scottish national team championship, wherein Dundee Thistle Harriers and Plebian Harriers earned equal points. James C. Flockhart, Shettleston Harriers, retained the individual title. This speedy young Scot sprang dramatically into prominence last year when, competing as a junior in the national race, he ran so fast that he outstripped the entire field and won not only the junior championship but the senior event as well. In the international race this year he finished sixth, as against twelfth last season. The new junior champion of Scotland is A. Dow of Kirkcaldy Y. M. C. A. He finished sixth in the Scottish senior race and twelfth in the international. Scotland is well off for youthful talent just now.

Cwmbran Harriers have lost the Welsh team championship, which they held from 1927 until this season. Their successors are Newport Harriers. The holder of the senior individual title in Wales is W. G. Matthews of Penrhys Harriers, who is also the junior champion. Mention should be made of the record put up by E. Thomas, Cwmbran Harriers, when he represented Wales in the international race for the eleventh successive time. No other cross-country runner can claim a like distinction.

Two Championships in Ireland

There are two annual championships in Ireland—one for the Free State and the other for the North. The Irish National Athletic and Cycling Association, which governs cross-country running in the Free State, does not recognize the Northern Ireland Amateur Athletic Association as a controlling body in Irish sport, and because the Northerners were permitted by the International Board to participate in the international championship this year, the Free State withdrew from the race, despite the fact that the whole Free State team was present at Ayr. The Free State team champions are, once again, O'Callaghan's Mills A. C., and F. Mills of Mullingar Harriers has become the individual titleholder. J. Glenholmes of East Antrim is the individual champion of the Ulstermen, and his club holds the team championship.

The annual intervarsity match between Oxford and Cambridge, early in the season, provided a complete triumph for the Dark Blues. Not only did Oxford win the team race easily (by 20 points to 35), but an Oxonian, P. J. Albery set up a new record for the 7½-mile course with a time of 42m. 27s.

Season a Success

Taken altogether, the season has been a successful one, and the advance of junior runners in Scotland and Wales seems to give an indication that England's long supremacy at cross-country running may be severely tested in the near future.

Our review would not be complete without reference to the activities of the ladies, who now include cross-country among the sports which they take in all seriousness. The outstanding woman harrier is Miss L. D. Styles of the London Olympiades, who has won the "national" of the fair sex five times since it was instituted in 1927. This year she won the southern counties race as well. In both races the London Olympiades headed the team standing. The Scottish team title went to Dundee Hawkhill Harriers, a club which had the satisfaction of providing the first girl home in Miss Mildred Storrar. When women first started running cross-country, there was a sharp division of opinion as to the suitability of the sport for them; but the pioneers of the new venture seemed to entertain no doubts on the subject, and their view has been justified by the thousands of women and girls who now spend their winter Saturday afternoons in the enjoyment of this traditionally British sport.

Chicago Black Hawk Pilot Resigns Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—Having piloted the Chicago Black Hawks from the cellar of the National Hockey League to the Stanley Cup championship in less than two seasons, Thomas Patrick Gorman, manager, yesterday resigned. The move was effected by long-distance telephone, Gorman in Ottawa, Canada, speaking to Maj. Frederic McLaughlin in Chicago. Other sporting interests, Gorman said, demanded his time.

Major McLaughlin said a successor to Manager Gorman has been chosen, but his name will not be announced at present. The owner of the Hawks said Gorman gave notice before the playoffs began. Because of the pleasant relations existing and Gorman's success in managing the team, Major McLaughlin said his resignation was "a great disappointment to us."

College Baseball Results

Alabama 4, Georgia Tech 3.
Armour Tech 7, Elmhurst 6.
Duke 11, Guilford 7.
Fairmont T. 5, West Virginia 4.
Georgia 10, Auburn 6.
Indiana 5, Ohio State 4.
Iowa 5, Iowa State 1.
Illinois N. 9, Charleston T. 6.
Kansas State 6, Missouri 5.
Long Island 7, St. John's 2.
Louisiana State 10, Mississippi State 9.
Luther 12, Upper Iowa 3.
Maryland 9, Washington and Lee 0.
Middlebury 12, Panzer 8.
Northwestern 3, Michigan 1.
Oklahoma Aggies 14, Chilocco Indians 5.
Oklahoma 15, Central Oklahoma T. 8.
Providence 10, East Stroudsburg 0.
Purdue 3, Minnesota 2.
South Carolina 11, Newberry 3.
Richmond 12, Virginia 0

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	2	0	1.000
Syracuse	1	0	1.000
Newark	2	1	.667
Toronto	1	1	.500
Albany	1	1	.500
Buffalo	1	2	.333
Montreal	0	1	.000
Baltimore	0	2	.000

Results April 20

Newark 5, Buffalo 4.
Albany 10, Toronto 7.
Rochester 14, Baltimore 8.
Montreal at Syracuse, postponed.

College Tennis Results

Chicago 6, George Williams 1.
Earlham 5, Indiana 1
Northwestern 6, Notre Dame 0.
Swarthmore 8, Hamilton 1.
Haverford 5, Union 1.

Northwestern Wins From Michigan 3 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 21—Northwestern University defeated University of Michigan, 3 to 1, in the first local Big Ten baseball game of the season yesterday. Pitching his initial game for the Wildcats, Edward Lagger '36, 200-pound righthander, held the Wolverines down to four singles. Northwestern bunched three of its eight hits against F. M. Wistert '34, in the eighth inning to score the two-run victory margin. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	3	8	1
Michigan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Lagger and Clayborn for Northwestern; Wistert and Chapman for Michigan.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	14	4	.778
Missions	11	7	.611
San Francisco	10	8	.556
Sacramento	9	9	.500
Oakland	9	9	.500
Seattle	7	11	.389
Portland	6	12	.333
Hollywood	6	12	.333

Results April 20

Seattle 5, Hollywood 0.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 4.
Missions 8, Portland 4.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	2	1	.667
New Orleans	2	2	.500
Memphis	2	2	.500
Little Rock	2	2	.500
Birmingham	2	2	.500
Nashville	1	1	.500
Atlanta	1	1	.500
Knoxville	1	2	.333

Results April 20

Atlanta 5, Nashville 4.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 5.
Chattanooga 5, Knoxville 0.
Little Rock 14, Memphis 8.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	2	1	.667
Columbus	2	1	.667
Minneapolis	2	1	.667
Kansas City	2	2	.500
Milwaukee	1	1	.500
St. Paul	1	2	.333
Indianapolis	1	2	.333
Louisville	1	2	.333

Result April 20

Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 8 (11 innings).
All other games postponed.

College Golf Result

Cornell 5, Haverford 1.

Detroit Tigers Win And Take Lead In American Standing

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Detroit	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
Boston	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Washington	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333

Results April 20

Philadelphia 9, Washington 6.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 0.
New York at Boston, postponed.
St. Louis at Chicago, postponed.

The Detroit Tigers scored four runs in the ninth inning of their baseball game with the Cleveland Indians yesterday afternoon and won, 4 to 0, to go into first place in the American League standing. Mickey Cochrane's club has three victories and one defeat. The Indians are tied for third place.

For eight innings the game was a battle of left-handers. Carl Fischer of the Tigers and Lloyd Brown of the Indians fought neck-and-neck, with honors about even. The Tigers broke out in the ninth, however. A pair of walks, a pair of sacrifices and a smashing double to right by Marvin Owen produced the runs.

Cleveland lost its chance to score in the third inning when Gerald Walker made a two-base error on Knickerbocker's fly. Knickerbocker was forced at third base a moment later, however, and Pytlak's single was wasted.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics jumped on Washington's Monte Weaver for five hits and four runs in the first inning yesterday at Shibe Park, and this rally was mainly responsible for a 9-to-6 victory. The A's were always in the lead after that opening inning, although the Senators put up a stiff battle. Connie Mack used three pitchers in an effort to hold the Senators in check, Bob Kline getting credit for the triumph.

Rabbit Warstler, new Athletic second baseman and lead-off man, hit a double and three singles in four trips to the plate. Roger Cramer collected a triple and two singles. Schulte and Stone had three safeties apiece for the Senators. The scores by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Fischer and Cochrane; Brown and Pytlak. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 57m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	x	9	15	0
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	12	1

Batteries—Marcum, Dietrich, Kline and Hayes; Weaver, Thomas, Russell, Crowder and Berg, Klumpp. Winning pitcher—Kline. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Summers and Dinneen. Time—2h. 18m.

Indiana University Nine Beats Ohio State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 21—Indiana University pried the lid off of its Big Ten Conference baseball season yesterday by downing Ohio State University, 5 to 4. A cold wind interspersed with flurries of snow made the game difficult to play and unsatisfactory from the spectators' point of view. The playing of both teams was a bit ragged, due partly to the adverse weather. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	5	2	5
Ohio State	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	4

Batteries—Wilshere and McLaughlin; Williams and Mosier. Umpires—Jensen and McCullough. Time—2h. 20m.

Cotton Spinning Up

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during March at 102.9 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 101.5 per cent in February and 93.9 per cent in March last year.

Giants Win Fourth Straight Contest, Defeating Braves

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Chicago	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Boston	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	0	3	.000
Philadelphia	0	4	.000

Results April 20

New York 7, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, postponed.
Chicago at St. Louis, postponed.

The New York Giants extended their winning streak in the 1934 National League baseball race to four games yesterday by defeating the Boston Braves, 7 to 3, in the first of a three-game series. The triumph gave the world champions undisputed possession of the lead.

Four runs in the sixth inning, scored with the aid of two infield hits, an error by Pitcher Ben Cantwell and a hit batsman, clinched the game for the Giants. The New Yorkers had previously scored three runs in the second, but a two-run Braves rally in the third and Marty McManus's homer in the fourth tied the score. Hal Schumacher was Bill Terry's starting pitcher. The young right-hander was touched for seven hits in the first four innings and was taken out in the fifth when two men reached base with no one out. Mel Ott hit a homer for the Giants.

A pair of rookies led the Brooklyn Dodgers to a 5-to-0 victory over Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. It was Philadelphia's fourth straight setback since the opening of the season.

Emil Leonard, whose control was almost perfect in his first start for the Dodgers, limited the Phillies to six well-scattered hits. He received excellent support from his team mates. Len Koenecke, another rookie playing center field, accounted for four of Brooklyn's five runs and played brilliantly in the field. His hits consisted of two home runs and two singles. Ed Holly held the Dodgers to seven hits in seven innings, but could not keep pace with Leonard. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	x	7	9	1
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Schumacher, Salveson, Bell and Richards; Cantwell, Mangum and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Salveson. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Stewart. Time—2h. 14m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	x	5	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Leonard and Lopez; Holley, Kleinhans and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

Balchen Not on List Of Fliers in Colombia

CARTAGENA, Colombia, April 21 (By U. P.)—American aviators and mechanics contracted by the Colombian Government arrived here yesterday aboard the steamer Colombia from New York.

They were received by local authorities and representatives of the Minister of War. The name of the famous flier, Bernt Balchen, rumored a member of the group, was not on the list.

Amusements

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Sporting Around the Hub

IF YOU like sailing, or just watching small boats cut through the water, don't fail to see the fleet of 33 racing dinghies, entered from New York, Narragansett Bay and local waters, start a two-day regatta off the Massachusetts Institute of Technology boathouse today. The meet is under the auspices of the Boston Dinghy Club and sponsored by the North American Dinghy Association.

The dinghy boats will be seen on the Charles River between the Cottage Farm and Harvard bridges. A half dozen races will probably be run off this afternoon. Racing will be resumed tomorrow morning with a chowder-hour interrupting the program. Chandler Hovey, manager of the Yankee syndicate, heads the race committee.

Eddie Casey and his assisting football coaching staff were well pleased with the spring training session which closed yesterday. Unfortunately a heavy rain forced cancellation of the final scrimmage.

The Four Ball, Best Ball Open Massachusetts Golf Association tournament will be held at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, May 16 and 17. Entrance fees are $2 and post entries will be accepted. The course is open for practice May 15. There will be prizes for first and second gross and first and second net.

That announcement from Chicago that Tommy Gorman has resigned as Black Hawk manager has set Boston fans to speculating. No manager to replace Art Ross has been named as yet and although Gorman returns to other activities for the summer, he probably will pilot another hockey team next winter.

The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts medal play competition for yesterday was washed out with rain. Now the district captains will have to rely on previous performances to select their teams for the opening team matches Monday.

New England may not be represented by many players on the Walker Cup team, but it is satisfying to have its only one captain of the team. Francis Ouimet has never approached the consistent ability of Bobby Jones, but his popularity both here and abroad bows to no one. He plans to stay on the other side a couple of months to "see some of the country."

Boston University netmen have eight tennis matches scheduled this spring with seven of them on home courts at Nickerson Field. Only one match will be played in April and the others in May. The schedule calls for Clark at Worcester, April 28; the others, at B. U., are Brown, May 1; Worcester Tech, May 5; Tufts, May 9; Boston College, May 12; Harvard Junior varsity, May 14; M. I. T., May 16 and a tentative match with Holy Cross, May 19.

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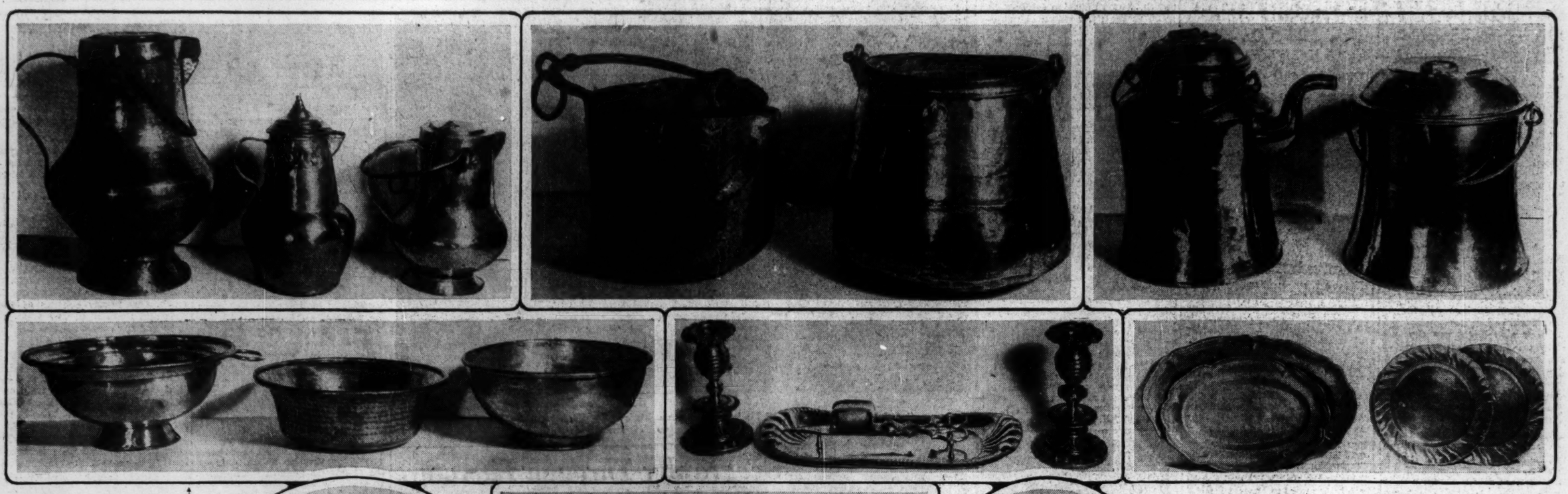
P

Interior Decoration and Antiques



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The decorative qualities of old copperware make it a desirable accessory in a wide range of color schemes, for its tones in different lights run from browns through yellows and fire reds. The sturdy nature of the material has led to its common domestic use in Europe these many centuries, in shapes that vary almost infinitely, but always with charm, under the hands of old-time craftsmen. The dozen or so pieces shown here were found in Florence, except two in the upper row at right and the right-hand bowl of the three, which came from Stockholm. All pieces shown are described in the adjoining text. The sizes may be judged when it is known that the jug at the left, top row, is 12½ inches high; the well bucket and the kettle at the center, 7½ and 9 inches; three bowls in the middle row, each 13 inches across; the brazier with ball feet in lower row, 9 inches in diameter at top.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

Restrained Buying May Be Too Restrained

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Paris

IT IS not easy to spend nearly three months in several European countries and refrain from buying freely the many sorts of attractive things appealing to us in one city after another. Frequently, sometimes in abundance, we see decorative handiwork that has definite national character, and we wish to take selections of it home to America, both for their welcome appearance and for their racial or sectional value as types.

Tastes and habits in design differ strikingly as they are noticed in successive places, from Scandinavia to Italy, from Nordic cultures to Latin. The primitive crafts are still carried on in country villages if not cities. In them the peculiar decorative standards of each section endure, little affected by the passing of a century or two, perhaps of six. Present-day products of Norway and Sweden — woodenware, needlework, and weaving — are well known in America, holding much of native originality in bold and free patterns and colors. In Italy, at the southern extreme of our route, delicately wrought silver shaped in tiny shops of Florence, may carry along the traditions of five or six centuries ago, and forgers of iron continue something of their remote ancestors' skill. Bavarian carvers are expert in the shaping of wood into figures either grotesque or natural, man or animal. Fabrics and embroideries of Czechoslovakia are done with conspicuous individuality and skill.

Folk Arts Are of Great Significance

All these materials and methods become the means by which peoples of differing surroundings and traditions beautify the commonplace things of their homes. As spontaneous activity that seems universal in its impulse but diverse in its manner, these native decorative arts are unceasingly alluring, but this vital subject can be given only passing notice as one moves from city to city, and all thought of acquiring representative objects must be put aside.

The intention on beginning this article was to tell something about the things bought so far, but it has as yet mentioned only those not acquired, which doubtless were much more important. To include one more that was slighted, in quite another field, we may have resisted too strongly the leaning to buy. Even now there are regrets that so few were acquired of the photographs by Anderson of Rome or by Alinari in Florence.

There they were, by tens of thousands, so plentiful it seemed they could not be scarce anywhere. Apparently there were photographs of every bit of desired architecture, sculpture painting or drawing in all Italy, and at prices that made selection the only hesitation in buying. Only now, when Italy has been left behind, is it realized that not even in Paris are the same or comparable pictures to be found easily, if at all. Surely if we are in either of those two shops again, it will be to carry away a goodly number of prints, in particular those of drawings and sketches by the old masters, greater and lesser.

Some Spoils of the Antiques Hunter

What actually was bought, in one country and another, turned out to be nothing exciting, but looking about for certain things gave reasons for going to queer places; and a trifle of buying now and then with prices in shillings, or marks, or lire, or francs, was itself a mild adventure.

It all began in London, at that Caledonia market which has been described so often—several acres of clean, airy, city-owned, paved area, inclosed by walls and gates, open two or three days each week for whoever will to bring goods and sell. Every conceivable kind of salvage, it seemed, was displayed on cloths spread on the stones or on makeshift tables. Used baby carriages, Japanese netsuke, rusty house hardware, good old English silver and Sheffield plate, decrepit furniture, shabby and dirty clothing in heaps—all this and much more comes early to the closed gates in every sort of a ramshackle vehicle that can be pushed, pulled, driven or ridden. After gates are opened at 10 o'clock, there are a few minutes of tangle and scramble, then a sort of order comes and sellers of similar goods are to be found grouped, after a fashion.

They are all sharp traders, expecting less than they first ask. Some have come from their city shops, apparently, bringing selected and valuable articles in handbags, to arrange them on a cloth laid on the granite block paving. The buyers were as varied as the goods, the shabbily dressed and sporty touching elbows, some haggling over half-pence and others quickly passing out pounds.

A platter and small candlesticks of pewter and a pair of Louis XIV candlesticks with snuffers and tray, all of brass, were most of our purchases. A little money goes a long way here, if one is discreet. Without the platter the lot cost $3.75, all genuine antiques.

Old Copper Ware Our Objective

As might be guessed from the pictures here, we were on the lookout for good examples of hand wrought copper ware, the older the better, if the condition was good, for much of recent make lacks the most pleasing curves. Utility with cheerful form and color were wanted, in equipping our farmhouse washstands with bowls and containers for fresh water and used. These were announced in advance as the only "antiques" we would buy on the trip; the resolve was held to pretty closely, although a little pewter and brass was included.

In England none of the copper was seen, nor in Norway, except in museums. Stockholm seemed likely to fall us too, unless excessive prices were paid in fine shops. Then a stroll one night in the oldest part of the city, back of the Royal Palace, showed that there was the place to buy—dingy and crowded little shops, some of them. Next morning early, they yielded the two right-hand pieces in the upper row of the group picture here, and the 13-inch bowl at the right in the group of three—outfitting for one of those washstands in the country. One of the first two is a gigantic coffee pot 11 inches high; this will hold the fresh water and the other, long used as a milk pail will take the waste.

When it is said that the three cost only $6, only part of the total appears. There will be no customs duty, for the age is over 100 years, but packing and freight will double at least, the first cost. At that these things in a thousand reds seem not too dear, for they are safe from breakage in use and are warmly ornamental, whether freshly polished or not.

Not finding copper in Oslo, the two nine-inch pewter plates at the right, second row, were taken from a huddled shop there, also the six-inch decorated wooden bowl at the right, bottom row. The plates were like dull silver in their soft grays and date about 1760, as does the drinking bowl, which is similar to those seen in the old furnished homes of the outdoor museums at Oslo and Stockholm.

The pewter platters in the second row were found in the Flea Market here in Paris. This market is immeasurably more picturesque than the Caledonia, and is also something of a slum. A space of several city blocks is covered with little shacks, some of them home and shop in one. Others are equally small shops, iron roofed, shuttered fast save on the two or three sales days of each week; lining the miles of narrow alleys that cut the whole section this way and that. 'Twas fiercely cold the day we were there but the dealers of all sorts of things missed no chance for trade by staying away.

Daumier Prints at Last—In Berlin

In neither Germany nor Austria was more copper seen, in Berlin was renewed again the quest for Daumier lithographs, begun as far back as London. It was thought that this would be an unlikely city to hold the prints of a French cartoonist, but some were seen in a shop window as our taxi drove by. Looked up a day or two later, a fair stock was found, but at prices that seemed too high. Later, on a less busy street we chanced on a little print shop with a better stock at a quarter the price, for even better copies, so that item on our list was there promptly disposed of.

The vigor and subtlety of Daumier's caricatures make them of endless interest. It is fortunate for those who care for them that they were so well produced in the weekly La Charivari. Current politics and social foibles of the decades following 1830 are drawn with piercing insight and pitiless boldness, or with deep sympathy and impressive restraint, as the nature of the subject moves him. Whether or not one is able to think of these works in terms of critic's wording, he still may respond to their broad humor, whimsical satire or pathos, according to Daumier's intent.

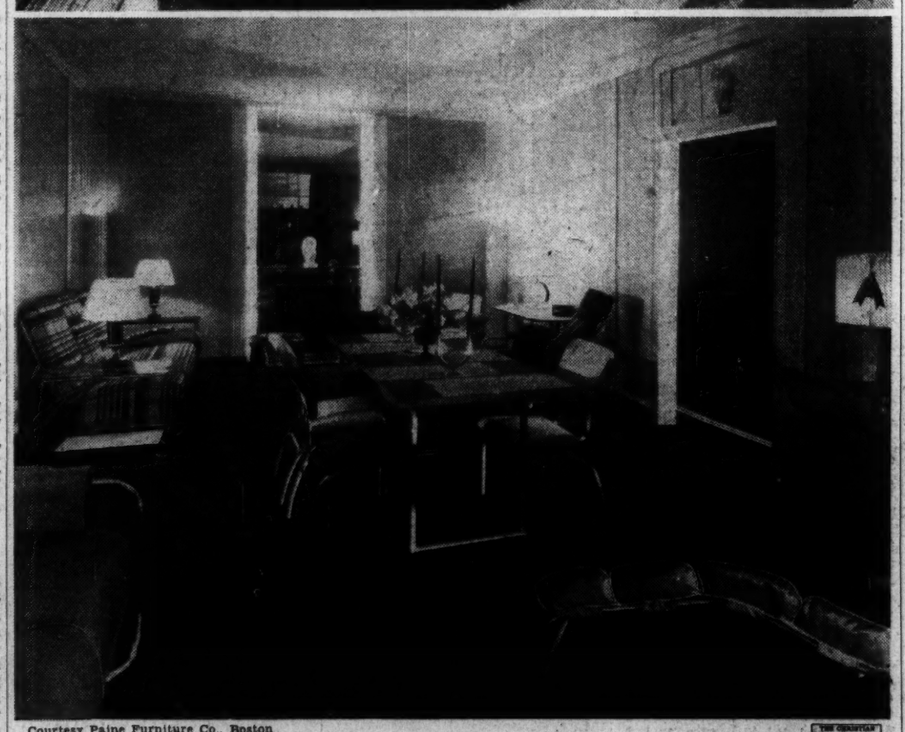
Lithographs of other artists of these years, published in the magaing La Caricature, were found in the same shop. One by Travies approached horror in its picturing of an episode in the Chamber of Deputies. Another artist, good humored but sharp, portrayed Travies himself, also the famous Delacroix, both done in the 1840's. So the little print shop on the back street of Berlin proved generous, not only in its prices but in the surprising variety of the very sort of prints desired at the moment.

All We Desire Found in Florence

On the first drive from the railway station on arriving in Florence, it was evident that whatever copperware might still be wanted could be found here, for two sidewalk stands well supplied with it were passed. After a few days crowded with more important interests came a lull, the thought of old copper again and a stroll through some back streets. The water jar at the left was the first purchase, found hanging high beside the entrance to a tailor's shop, the price marked so low that to the owner's apparent surprise we took it without dickering. So, here was our second water jar for the farmhouse.

Learning the prices charged in several nearby old-metal shops where the quality was rather low, prepared us to approach the most attractive one we had noticed, but not visited—at the Arno end of the Uffizi Galleries colonnade. Here was a goodly showing and we came away with one of the small jugs at the left above, the ancient well-bucket, the kettle at the center, the brazier and the two-handled jar at the bottom. The iron ears of the bucket are almost worn through where the handle loops over them. Generations, perhaps centuries of use, down and up in some deep well of the city, slowly ground away the heavy ears, set inside that they might not catch on the stones of the well shaft.

Nearly all these things should be useful. Certainly each one can be enjoyed for its shape or its colors or for both. As examples of several handicrafts machines are now replacing, they have still another interest. To those who found them in so many and so different places, they will be surrounded in thought by picturesque scenes and days full of pleasure.



Courtesy Paine Furniture Co., Boston

Summer Comes to Furniture Stores, With Coolness in Leather and Metal

The use of metal frames for chairs, tables and couches has developed agreeably since the earlier forms, which were made only of bent, round tubing, and had unpadded canvas seats and backs. In this grouping, square or flat Monel metal is utilized, as well as round, according to the structural needs of the particular part. This results in designs that are pleasing to sight and to use.

Suggestions of airiness and coolness come from the slightest comfortable amount of upholstery and from coverings of thin fabric or leatherlike materials. For the summer place, or for the semi-outdoor rooms of the year-round home, this showing at Paine's in Boston offers most attractive furnishings.

The large table is covered with two tones of cork; the small chairs in sand-tone and taupe. The striped homespun material on the sofa is in white and brown; terra-cotta fabricoid is on the lounging chair in the foreground.

Winning Scheme Exhibited

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

SEEING the little paper plans for the furnishings of a five-room apartment actually turn into reality was the experience of Mrs. Peter Brown, a student of fine arts here. Her working plans were chosen from those of 12,000 contestants. They are now executed according to her directions in the Marshall Field Garden Apartments and will be on exhibit for the public until May 1.

Both "artistic and livable" were the essentials with Mrs. Brown as she figured out her color scheme of bone white and platinum, offset with touches of yellow and green with an occasional hint of rust. With this background she chose modern, livable furniture.

In the dining room the frameless circular mirror above the buffet and the chromium spiral-shaped bases for the flower pots at the window gave flavor to the white furniture of Directoire style. The most interesting feature in the bedroom was also the least expensive. It was the dressing table, which was purchased unfinished and covered with glazed white chintz. The pleated skirt was topped with a bordered band cut from the side of the yard goods, having a Greek key design in gray and a little rust, the color motif of the room. A quaint mirror with white wood frame hung on the wall above this table.

In the living room visitors are surprised to find that the slip covers for the love seats cost almost as much as the seats themselves. The covers are very smart, made of a silk and linen mixture with a plaid design, completely enveloping the very straight-lined seats and following the prevalent demand for slip covers even on new furniture.

The small child's room was made very light and airy with ruffled yellow organdy curtains. The candlewick bedspread had yellow rabbits outlined with yellow tufts of wicking, each with an eye made of one tuft of white. The waxed maple furniture was offset by a tiny juvenile winged chair, upholstered in bright blue chintz.

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Progress in Education

'Daddy, I Like You a Lot'

'Why, Son?'—'Because You Always Know What I Mean'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a time when "Are women people?" was regarded as a fair question. As a father I now rise to a point of personal privilege and ask, "Are not fathers parents?" Every father knows he is a parent, of course, but by no means does every father fulfill his responsibilities as a parent in the modern sense of that word. Too often fatherhood is regarded as an inconsequential avocation. I think it should be regarded as one of man's most fertile opportunities for living a well-rounded life. Being a wise parent is as clearly a father's as a mother's business, and the profits accrue to him as well as to the child.

It may be trite to say that we live again through the expanding lives of our children. Yet exceptional rather than usual is the father who makes it his daily business to capitalize to the full that opportunity for rebirth and regrowth. The old-fashioned father laid down the law for the whole family like the absolute monarch he was. There is a type of new-fashioned father, who, with his monarchial power broken by the expanding democracy of the family, has abdicated to his swivel chair throne downtown. Supreme there in his own realm, he has let himself drift away from the inner life of his family, and as the years go by he becomes almost a stranger to his own children.

This sort of father, all too numerous, is the sort that says, "Education? Most assuredly I take care of the education of my boy. Why, I pay the bills, don't I? Anything outside of that is his mother's business, not mine."

Even in the school my own boy attends, a school whose policies and methods appeal to progressive parents, the burden of conducting the parent-teachers association falls wholly upon the mothers. And among these responsible parents of our school there are fathers, not a few, who never make an effort to attend the school on fathers' day. I sometimes wonder whether they realize what they are missing, in terms of their own education, by denying themselves close contact with the education of their children.

To be "grown up," unfortunately, is to be in danger of considering one's education as complete. "Graduation" from school and college has the fault of persuading a man that there is nothing left for him to learn. But to walk hand in hand, heart to heart, with his own boy from the little fellow's babyhood on and up through school and college into manhood is for the wise father an education in itself.

Imagination Plus Tenderness

The difficulty is that in order to get inside the child's life and thinking, a father must so educate himself that he can level his own to the youngster's viewpoint. That is an achievement whose consummation is rich in rewards, because in realizing it a father becomes, in effect, a child again himself. Complete success in adapting the adult viewpoint to the childlike viewpoint may not be possible, but realization of any part of it is wholly worth the effort. And in the process much can be done to help the child see the adult viewpoint, as well, and thereby grow.

I have done my best, by no means with complete success, to live with my boy, throughout his eight years, on a plane of mutual understanding. I have tried not to expect him to rise to my level, and I have recognized his right to expect me to come down off my high adult horse to his level. His education is as much my business as his mother's. She and I began to educate ourselves in modern child development methods even before he was born. We have stood close together by his side as he progressed step by step from the cradle stage into the nursery school and then from kindergarten on to the fourth grade. We have read books on children, listened to lectures and taken courses of instruction in matters pertinent to our jobs as parents—together.

All this must be a real asset to the boy, and it certainly is to us. It should mean much to him, when he is a man, that his father as well as his mother strove to understand him and to develop with him when he was a boy. He has learned to expect it that his father, on fathers' day, comes to school, and stays there as long as possible, following him from one branch of his work to another. He knows from experience that his father at the table is as deeply interested in news of school affairs as in the evening paper. When he goes away for the summer, he knows that at home his father as well as his mother wants to hear all about camp. For he feels that school, camp, all he does—and every detail of it is part of his education and of our own—are somehow part and parcel of his parents, both of them, as well as of himself.

Takes It With Him to the Office

There is a mellifluous quality in such parent-child understanding that cannot be expressed in words. It is a quality that fathers need, to soften the harshness of their downtown business days. Cold, hard cash is not the measure of a father's due contribution to his child's education. An understanding heart is.

One boy thus endowed, and thus endowing his parents, threw his arms around his father's neck and said:

"Daddy, I like you—a whole lot."

"Why, Sonny?"

"Because you always seem to know just what I mean."

His father was preening himself inwardly when the boy added:

"And even when you don't, I know you try."

Children at Meals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

De Bilt, Holland

A SHORT while ago there was an illustration in a humorous journal of a child at lunch with her mother and guest. The mother reproached her for talking with a full mouth. "But, mother," protested the child, "if I wait till it's empty you say 'get on with your lunch.'"

The adage "children should be seen and not heard" is out of date, but most of us still agree that their table manners should not be ignored as of no consequence.

Allowed to Take Part

Children should be allowed, as members of the household, to take part in the general conversation to a certain extent, but never allowed to prattle incessantly merely to attract attention. On the other hand "grown-ups" should endeavor to discuss, before them, only those subjects which they desire their children to hear. How often we see a little one with widening eyes, forgetful of everything but some astonishing piece of news being told by an adult. When his listening attitude is noticed he is told to "get on with your dinner, Daddy and I are not talking to you." Can one be surprised if the child becomes irritable and refuses to eat?

Another habit to be deplored is lolling on the table. One child I know was continually being admonished for putting her elbows on the table, until her mother's attention was drawn to the height of the table in relation to her chair. Her arms were barely level with the table so that unless she raised the offending elbows above her head she couldn't avoid resting them each time she put her spoon to her mouth. A small cushion fastened by tapes to the chair raised her sufficiently and the "bad habit" ceased.

Some children persist in playing during meals and many mothers declare that without a toy or picture book the child will not eat. This is often the result of allowing and even encouraging him to play at feeding time when a baby. Babies are awake so little except for feeding times that mothers often succumb to the temptation to play and amuse them to make them smile. Play becomes associated with the taking of food, the habit grows, and then the mother is inclined to blame the child for being 'difficult.'

Have We Done Our Part?

Before we condemn a child for bad behaviour let us make sure that we have done all we can do to make good manners easy for him.

Good manners is really only another name for unselfishness and thoughtfulness for others. It may be helpful to point out to the little one that no meal could be harmonious if everyone started talking at once with full mouths, lolling on the table, or reading. Good eating habits can be strengthened in the child by teaching him to pass things and to see that everyone has what he needs.

Good manners become natural with the child as with any one else when he learns to think of others before himself.

"The Studio of Phidias," a Scene of Models of Famous Figures in Sculpture, Scaled to One-Sixth Life Size. Produced by Lorado Taft for Children.

"The Studio of Praxiteles," a Miniature Set Made and Arranged by Lorado Taft.

To Make Child Intimate With Great Sculpture

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

SEVEN "peeps" into the past are now offered in the studio of Mr. Lorado Taft, for the eminent sculptor, in time spared from his important projects, has brought out a series of historic peep shows for children which is continually increasing.

Some years ago Mr. Taft started with a study of his favorite, Donatello, and made a dramatic three dimensional scene of the Italian sculptor's studio accurately scaled to one-sixth of life size. Here children were enabled to see the Renaissance groups, round as life in colored plaster, with the sculptors at work upon statues which were to become classics.

More recently, Mr. Taft added two Greek scenes, one of Phidias in his studio, the other of Praxiteles. Late additions to the series include a scene from Michelangelo's life and a "peep" at the Rennaissance sculptor, Claus Sluter, in his studio at Dijon where he worked after leaving his native Netherlands. A model of the latter, which shows Sluter chiseling "The Well of the Prophets," has just been purchased for the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences at Savannah, Ga. Others delight boys and girls in the Children's museum of the Art Institute of Chicago and in the Dayton Art Institute.

Typical Hours

In each peep show, a typical hour in the active life of a sculptor has been chosen by Mr. Taft. In one of the Greek scenes, Phidias is showing his model of the statue of Athena, which he was later to place in the Parthenon, to his patron Pericles and his wife Aspasia. In the other, a bit of "heart interest" is portrayed. Praxiteles, his arm about Phryne, is telling her (so Mr. Taft supposes) that she has been an inspiration to him in his work, and she is saying (Mr. Taft adds with a twinkle in his eyes) "Oh Praxiteles, don't mention it."

These human touches help wonderfully to take the academic stiffness out of the study of the past. At the same time, Mr. Taft has taken extreme care to make the peep shows historically and artistically accurate. They are, as a consequence, a great aid to children in their study of the history of art. How easy it is to remember, after having gazed into the peep show of the Italian Rennaissance, that Donatello's contemporaries were Fra Angelico, Fra Fillipo Lippi, Ghiberti and others, since one has actually seen them in Donatello's studio. Cosimo de' Medici's relation to the painters becomes realistic, too, for one has caught him entering the door.

More Than an Illustration

The Pisano pulpit at Pisa becomes something more than an illustration in a text-book. For in another peep show Nicolas Pisano himself appears at work enlarging the pulpit which received his name. A boy and girl exchanging glances in the background enliven this scene. In another, Michelangelo is found scrutinizing the completed statue of Moses. In each, the architecture of the room, as well as the costumes of the people, are true to the period and the effect of the whole is charming.

Mr. Taft finds much enjoyment in carrying out these studies, and expects to make more of them as his other projects permit. Once one is completed, copies may be made upon order and he hopes that children's museum and schools will want to buy them. This part of the business, however, Mr. Taft allows pretty much to take care of itself. His aim is to capture more and more scenes from the life of artists of other periods so that children of today may come to think of sculpture as something alive and pertaining to everyday life.

Geography Through Literature

Some of Its Possibilities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUBSTITUTE teacher and a restless seventh-grade geography class of cosmopolitan character with little Nick, Tony, Manuel, Isadore, Kasimiro, Shizuko, Lucienne and everyday Anglo-Saxon Robert and Margaret, all alert to do something! To provide the right something was the question.

Some of the children were completing the previous day's work, a physical map of Asia. What the substitute teacher wanted so much to do was to make this part of the world real and fascinating to the children, many of whom had not been far beyond the bounds of the harbor city, where their fathers were employed. Place names on the maps from which the children were copying called to mind a diminutive and beloved volume of Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum," which the teacher had with her. Would not these children, as well as her sometimes ninth-grade English pupils, thrill to the dramatic qualities of the poem and to its vivid, pictorial similes?

Teacher Narrates

The children stopped their map work to listen as the teacher narrated the events of the Persian epic leading to the point where Matthew Arnold's poem takes up the story. Then she read aloud, stopping frequently to point out a place on the map or to comment on lines that especially told the surface or climate of the region, the plant and animal life, or the ways of the people.

Part of the study centered around the "yellow Oxus" stream, Amu Daria on the geography maps. The children were interested in the characteristics of the desert river, a contrast to the "clear Helmund stream" of lofty Seistan. They heard of the cold, wet fog that rose from the broad Oxus just before dawn and vanished under the sun's early rays. The summer floods that came "when the sun melts the snows in high Pamere" were to the children an entirely new climatic phenomenon. The study of the river ended with the majestic closing lines of the poem which picture the stream in its starlit course to the Aral Sea.

Made to Seem Realistic

Another feature of the desert climate became real to the boys and girls in the account of the sudden sand-laden whirlwind that enveloped the combatants on the shores of the Oxus though the sky was clear and the sun sparkled on the stream. In contrast, the pupils caught a glimpse of life in the fertile oasis where in a queen's garden the waters of a cypress-bordered fountain played in the moonlight amid the slim shadows of the trees.

As for flowers, the children heard of white violets and of a hyacinth accidentally cut by the gardener. For wild animals, the poem told them of the desert lion, the fleet-footed stag, the "glancing snake," the red jackel, the mountain eagle, the hawk soaring watchfully above a partridge in the grainfield, and the "long-necked cranes" which in November

Stream over Cashin and the southern slopes
Of Elburs, from the Arallan estuaries,
Or some frore Caspian reed bed, southward bound
For the warm Persian seaboard. . . .

Domesticated animals that have played a large part in the life of this region were learned by the children through the poem. There were horses, from the large steeds of the Tartars of the Oxus to the shaggy ponies of the Kirghizzes; and camels, upon whose acrid milk some of the wilder tribes subsisted. There were the flocks that the robber Afghans tried to steal, flocks watched over by "the shepherd from his mountain lodge." The importance of sheep to the people was shown by mention of the Tartar leader's woolen coat and his cap, "black, glossy, curl'd, the fleece of Karakul." To make the Tartar tents that "clustered like beehives" on the shore, black felts were spread over domes of lath. Woolen rugs and carpets comprised the furnishings within. Rustum's morning meal consisted of a side of roasted sheep with cakes or bread and dark green melons.

Place Names and Routes

Many place names gained significance through mention in the story; the homeland of the Persian Army, with the site of the ruins of Persepolis, the land of the Koords, Azerbaijan, Bokhara, the Kirghiz steppes, the region roamed by "unkempt Kuzzaks," Samarcand, "lone Khiva in the waste," and "sandy Bahrein on the Persian Gulf," where the diver plied his trade. The boys and girls traced the route of the peddlers from Cabool, who "cross underneath the Indian Caucasus . . . slake their parch'd throats with sugar'd mulberries . . . and stop their breath for fear they should dislodge the o'erhanging snows."

With the atmosphere of the Sohrab and Rustum country so vividly interwoven with the story, what wonder that at the conclusion of the reading the land and its people seemed a personal experience to the boys and girls, and their maps, charts of places recently visited! Most of them made special maps of the setting of the story with neatly printed comments on place names, such as "Sohrab's birthplace" and "home of snow-haired Zal." To the teacher were shown unlimited possibilities of teaching geography through literature.

Police Power and the Highway

You and the Law Series—8

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

THE power exercised by a state in regulating the use of its highways is known as "police power." It is the power inherent in every state by virtue of which it makes and enforces laws necessary for the protection, maintenance and advancement of the safety, health, morals, comfort and welfare of the people.

In exercising this so-called police power, the state may require the driver or owner of an automobile to show his license card to a police officer on demand. It may call upon him to stop and give assistance in case of an accident and to tell the injured party his name and address. It may forbid a driver from passing a street car on the left side and require him to stop while passengers are alighting from or boarding a car.

One using a public highway must comply with what is known as the law of the road, much of which is written into the statutes. A common provision is that a traveler meeting another must turn to the right in passing, while if he wishes to pass another vehicle going in the same direction, he must do so on the left side.

Modern statutes require a driver coming from behind to warn the car ahead that he is going to pass, by signaling with his horn, and forbid his passing unless he can see a sufficient distance ahead to make certain that he can pass the other car in time to avoid a collision with any car coming from the opposite direction.

If he fails to observe these regulations and a collision occurs, he is liable for at least the material damages, and in some states he is subject to criminal prosecution.

Statutes fixing a maximum rate of speed outside city limits, a different one in residence districts, and a still different one in business sections, are constitutional and enforceable. In some states, driving faster than the rate fixed by statute is in itself an offense. In other states, it is merely evidence that the driver has been reckless and he may prove that "under the circumstances" it was not negligence for him to drive faster than the rate fixed by the statute.

Again, a car owner may be violating the law and be guilty of reckless driving, and held liable for damages where, although the speed limit is forty miles an hour, it is unsafe, because of the condition of the roads, fog or other unusual circumstances, to drive faster than 15 mile an hour. In other words, he must at all times exercise reasonable care in driving.

NELL WITTERS
DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Exercise Reasonable Care.

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The Parent

Remember Letter of Four Years Ago

Washington State

Dear Parents Column:

For many years I have read the Parents column and wished that I, too, could write about my little girl or boy. But until a short time ago I had no little one in the house to write about. I feel now I can share the "Parents Column" fully, for I have a little boy nearly 2 years old.

I have received so much help from a letter which was in the Monitor about four years ago, which I have always remembered. The writer said she did not take things away from her child rudely, but said, "This is Mother's book" or "This is Mother's sewing." Then she pointed to something belonging to the child and said, "But this is yours, and you can have it."

My baby has accepted this idea very nicely and friends have remembered that he does not object to having things taken away from him. I always think then of the gratitude I owe to this unknown contributor to the Monitor.

I am making a scrapbook for my little boy, using the stories and poems for very young children on the Children's Page of the Monitor. I will also add some Snubs and Waddles cartoons and color them with crayons.

We are rejoicing with the baby over a sand box which was recently given him. This is made of wood with a plywood cover fitting tightly. This will prevent any stray animals or rain from coming in the sand box, and as the plywood is light, "Mommie" can handle it very easily.

My heartiest good wishes to all the members of the Parents Column. (Mrs.) L. N. J.

* * *

Helping Backward Children to Awaken

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I derive so much help and enjoyment from the Parent Column that I feel I should like to add a bit, trusting that it will be of benefit to someone.

For several years I have had the privilege and pleasure of teaching and caring for those little ones who seem unable to cope with the home and school life of the average child—the so-called "backward children."

One of the most helpful ways I have found of calling forth right responses from these children is that of making them understand that I know they are capable of doing what I ask them to do. I try to make them realize that I have confidence in their ability.

I believe it more important at first to teach these children consideration for others, courtesy, good manners, and helpfulness than to put all attention on book learning. I have seen children, believed incapable of ever learning regular school lessons, begin to improve when first taught to think of someone besides themselves—to do something helpful for mother, teacher, another child. Being aroused from a sense of self-consideration to a broader idea of unselfishness seems often to lead gradually to a further awakening mentally in other directions.

I have found that it requires a very firm yet very loving hand to guide these children, and an unending patience to persist in holding to my purpose. But how grateful and happy I am for every tiny proof of progress!

I have never seen any letters in the column dealing with this type of child training. May we not hear from others doing the same kind of work I am doing?

(Miss) L. G. M.

* * *

Taking Advantage of Opportunities for Companionship

Ireland

Dear Editor:

I have long wished to contribute something to your Parent Column, I have enjoyed the reading of it so much. Our family consists of five girls and three boys. The youngest is 10 and the oldest married and so we have two dear little grandsons.

In bringing up a large family I think one of the great essentials is to be absolutely fair oneself and see that they receive fairness from one another. It is so easy for the willing one to be imposed on that one has to be very watchful and see fair play.

The next essential, I would say, is companionship between parent and child. I mean individual companionship. And in giving this to the more grown-up children one must be very, very careful not to deprive the little ones of the mother love so essential to their growth.

My own experience has been that the best time to establish this companionship is meal time. Owing to differing school hours, night classes, etc., at times they will all come in for separate meals and this has been my grand opportunity for receiving confidences and getting close to the mentality of each child. It is not always easy to give up one's spare time to sit with them, but it is amply repaid. It gives one such opportunities for helping and advising in a friendly way.

Needless to say, these little chats should be kept very sacred.

I think the less formality between parent and child the better. Love and tenderness will work wonders where punishment and scolding will only tend to hardness and bitterness. It is always well to point out the wrong and show disapproval, but the quiet way is always the better way.

Corporal punishment has never been resorted to.

When children get to the grown-up boy and girl stage I think it wise to let them make their own decisions. I find the best way is to say, "Well, I think so and so but you must do what you think best yourself." Invariably they will take the father's or mother's advice in preference to their own.

As a last word I would say to all parents, Join in the fun; don't ever be a wet blanket, and be ready to laugh at a joke at your own expense.

(Mrs.) A. Y. M.

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

WHEN I was not in a mood for Nicholas, I thrust aside the Notebooks as a hodgepodge, a collection of egocentric meanderings that took one nowhere. Nicholas seemed to talk, indeed, for the same reason that a baby plays with its toes: look on, if you please. But, for that very reason, his talk was free of didactic solemnities. His moods, to be sure, were unpredictable, but his ideas sprang from a close scrutiny of man and nature and usually launched me on a mental ramble of my own. I found that picking my way through the Notebooks was much like taking a country ramble with Nicholas. Now we would traverse a sunny meadow, now a mysterious wood, and now a rocky ridge from the top of which some unforeseeable but personal view extended. I was interested to discover that Nicholas took something of the same view of his entries, as he asks indignantly:

"When did pedestrian become a word of reproach? That day was an unhappy one for the race. Were I to become a writer, an enslavement which heaven continue to spare me! my single aim, my sole ambition, would be to achieve a pedestrian book. What better literature can there be than that which is close to the ground, open to the sky, and so paced that it may note bird or flower, that has time to converse with road-mender or berry-picker? Give me a pedestrian's prose every time, rather than the taut nervous prose of your automobile writer, where speed and action stir up such a dust that a man might as well shut his eyes for all the observation there is possible.

"Authorship is indeed thrust upon one these days, unless he be very careful, and old maids may well look under the bed to be sure there is not a publisher hiding to sign them up for a volume of opinions. A gentleman from the house of Branly, Vodder & Co. came to see me yesterday. By some mischance, he had heard of (but not seen) the stories I had written for young Sorley. I had discovered the overcolored, overspeeded, utterly mechanical and artificial pabulum put out by this same house for youngsters; and I wondered if it was necessary to incarnadine every sentence, to distort and intensify and make absolutely false every aspect of living before the attention of modern youth was attracted. I did not think so. Nor did it prove so with Sorley. From the suave and go-getting appearance of my caller, however, I feared there would be no sudden conversion on the part of Messrs. Branly & Vodder. I pretended to some interest in what he called his proposition.

"'And writing boys' books, he concluded, 'is a very lucrative business. After a little practice, you will be able to turn out two, three, four, perhaps even six books a year.'

"'I doubt if I will have accumulated enough wisdom in a lifetime to write six books.'

"He smiled at me reassuringly. 'Oh! It's easy, Mr. Pumble. Look at our catalogue. Let me show you the output of Mr. Wilfred Scribble. See? Two pages, a hundred and two titles. 'The Manly Boys in the Desert,' 'The Manly Boys in the Eiffel Tower,' 'The Manly Boys in the Federal Reserve Vaults'—that was a knockout, Mr. Pumble. The four boys are locked in the vaults by mistake and it happens to be the night when the Canton, Ohio, Cannibals—that's a gangster outfit—are completing the underground tunnel—'

"'All the way from Canton, Ohio?' I asked.

"'Not quite. But, as I was saying, Mr. Pumble, you would find it so easy, after you have set the pattern, to turn out many volumes a year, and we'll be glad to send you any of Mr. Scribble's books, if you are desirous of seeing what the best-selling pattern is. Two hundred and twenty-four pages is about the right length, though, of course, they can run to two hundred and thirty or be as short as two hundred and ten, but you'll notice that Mr. Scribble hits within a page or two of two hundred and twenty-four every time. Are you interested in going upon our list?'

"'I'd like to write *one* book for boys,' I said. 'I'm afraid it wouldn't conform entirely to the Scribble pattern, and it might run to about six hundred pages.'

"'Oh, it couldn't do that. The boys wouldn't read it to begin with. Far too long. — '

"'Is length the only consideration in a book for boys?' I asked. 'If so, how do you account for the fact that *Robinson Crusoe*, unabridged, and *The Swiss Family Robinson* and *David Copperfield* are always off our library's shelves? Boys are entranced with reality. They're captivated by the masters. They resent being written down to, as they resent being talked down to. They're not afraid of size, though they detest dullness, and won't be bothered by it. But I'm afraid that I'm taking your time. When I write my boys' book, I will want space for the characters to be true to life, to grow, to have friends, and get them well started on their various roads. I wouldn't guarantee that it can be done in six hundred pages.'

"'But that's impossible, Mr. Pumble. No publishing house today would consider such a thing.'

"'So much the worse for the publishing houses.'

"'But there's not a cent of money in it.'

"'Eight minutes and twenty seconds,' I said, putting my watch away.

"'What's that?' he asked, with the first faint flavor of acidity.

"'Just a private wager,' I told him; 'I gave the conversation ten minutes to get down to a cash basis.'

"'Well, what's wrong with that? Aren't we all keen on making money? Wouldn't you like to see the checks rolling in, so that you could give Evergreen the go-by and come to New York?'

"'We don't even talk the same language,' I replied. 'We'd both have to learn Esperanto before we could even say Good-morning. You're interested in deluging the country with a standardized product, which happens to be inventoried as books, but which might just as well be breakfast food. I'm interested in a unique outpouring of the heart and mind called a book, which never could be confused with any other book, let alone a breakfast food. Furthermore, this book is for boys. They are to live in it, be aroused by it, to remember it and undoubtedly imitate the hero of it. If your children asked for breakfast food, you wouldn't give them shavings. Similarly, if they ask for a book, why should your give them the sweepings of a third-rate carpenter's fiction factory? They ought to have the best that the race can produce. And if there's no money in it, rearrange the business end of things, and not the artist's end. As a matter of experience, there is money in it. Name me a great book and I will name you a money-maker. But those books were produced in an age where the writer did not have to trim his work by any edict save that within. Can you imagine Robert Louis Stevenson running to his publisher with the half-completed manuscript of *Treasure Island* to ask his advice on its length, or content? No. And why not? Because Stevenson was a man of integrity. To have put out a tawdry story would have seemed to him like an infidelity in marriage. And especially to boys, for youth. Boys are hardy, in a way. They can stand excitement, bloodshed, piracies and the horrors of the Inquisition. Nakedness will never hurt them, so it be the nakedness of the open air and the ol' swimming hole. They soon gather, instinctively, their writer's point of view. To them they trust, boys will give their whole loyalty. There is nothing more beautiful in life; and it is just that trust which your Mr. Wilfred Scribble violates, it is just that loyalty which your Branly, Vodder & Co. are bending every energy to turn to their pecuniary advantage. You must excuse me for speaking so bluntly and to the point, as I imagine you will be leaving soon.'

"'Yes, I must go. I'm afraid I cannot interest you then.'

"'On the contrary, you interest me very much. Good-day.'

"As he walked down the lane, the agent stumbled over a tuft of grass. I wondered if he could be immersed in thought."

I rather enjoyed seeing Nicholas so obviously in a heat, but I was glad that the very next entry showed a recovered equanimity. Clearly he was not thinking of the representative of Branly, Vodder & Co., as he penned the following:

"Some loves, aloof and spotless,
Stop for an hour to call,
The tea is poured, the weather passed,
And that is all.

"And one will knock at evening,
And little will be said,
But how the room is brightened,
The heart inhabited!"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Inland Village

This is their world: this portion of the earth
Means much to them—nay, do not mock nor jeer:
This spot has held the things to them most dear:
Their earliest dreams, their sorrows and their mirth.
Who enters it must never count the worth
Of homes in terms of gold lest he appear
As one whose heart is sadly out of gear—
Who holds no reverence for their place of birth.

Evenings come gently, housewives turn to light
Their lamp and spread the table's simple fare:
Then comes the friendly clicking of a gate
That marks the day's soft blending with the night,
And all the little houses seem to wear
A peace unknown to mansions of the great.

—MARGARET BRUNER, in *The Will o' the Wisp.*

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hollandia Comitatus, Published by the House of Blaeu at Amsterdam in 1641

THE art of map-making achieved its greatest height during the seventeenth century, following in the wake of that glorious period of discovery when the inhabitants of the world for the first time became truly aware of the globe on which they dwelt. The center of the craft was in Holland; here such men as Mercator and Ortelius developed a type of cartography which for sheer beauty has probably never been surpassed. To realize the great activity in the craft of map-making during those days we may mention a few others: Lucas Janszon Waghenaer, who published the first collection of marine maps; Jodocus Hondius, with his map of the world in twelve sheets, based on Mercator's projection, and his son, Henricus, who carried on the art.

One of the most notable groups in Amsterdam was the Blaeu family, who were active in this craft during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Founded by Willem Janszon Blaeu, this family firm was most famous for its beautiful terrestrial and celestial globes, said to excel any which had come before. The oldest Blaeu was born in Alkmaar, Holland, in 1571, and studied under Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer. The earliest map he published was one of the world, dated 1606. Besides his contributions to the field of maps, he is credited with a number of improvements on the printing press, then in its early stages of development. From 1633, he was "map-maker" to the States General and contributed much to the general prosperity of the company which he founded. Willem Blaeu was succeeded in this work by his sons, Jan and Cornelius, and also by his grandsons.

This map of Holland is probably from the Novus Atlas, a six-volume work prepared between 1634 and 1662. The elaborate decorations are typical of the beautiful maps of that period. The many small ships were often accompanied by dolphins, sea serpents and other mythical sea monsters. Marine life and probably industry in this instance is represented by the strings of fish bordering the cartouche in the upper right-hand corner. Speede is said to have originated the style of decorating maps with numerous figures and little cities. Although we find small evidence of this influence here, Blaeu and the others of his craft adopted the idea and put it to good use in their decorative schemes. It is interesting to know that Jan Vermeer, the great Dutch painter, used this map as the chief part of the background in his painting, "The Soldier and the Laughing Girl."

Besides their early maps in folio form, the Blaeus published other extensive geographical works, most important of which were the Novus Atlas and the Atlas Major. All in all, the Blaeu family contributed many valuable additions to the vast bibliography of cartographical productions which abounded in that golden age of map-making.

Louis A. Holman, in his informative little book, "Old Maps and Their Makers," has this to say of the Blaeu family:

"Now there is no denying the fact that the Blaeu maps are things of beauty, perhaps the most decorative ever made, but one must have doubts of their accuracy. For one thing many of them lack the lines of latitude and longitude and sometimes they seem purposely drawn out of scale to aid their artistic appeal. But who, nowadays, would not forgive all their inaccuracies, and more, for the sake of their intrinsic beauty? The Blaeus made globes, too, that excelled in every point all that had preceded them. The third generation of the family carried on the business until 1672, when their publishing house in Amsterdam was destroyed by fire, with most of the map plates."

Die geistige Idee Arbeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER sinnbildlichen Erzählung im 1. Buch Mose wurden Adam und Eva aus dem Garten Eden ausgetrieben und dazu verurteilt, das Land zu bebauen, und in der ganzen menschlichen Geschichte haben viele Menschen unter dem Gefühl mühsamer Arbeit gelitten. Notwendige Aufgaben erschienen niedrig, ärmlich oder langweilig. Mühsame Arbeit in dem „täglichen Einerlei aufregender Sorgen und Pflichten", wie Stevenson es nennt, ist reizlos und eintönig gewesen. Anderseits wurde eingewendet, daß die Welt den Menschen einen Lebensunterhalt schulde, weshalb die Anstrengung des einzelnen nicht von Wichtigkeit sein sollte. Dieser düstere, abstumpfende Ausblick führt zu Teilnahmslosigkeit und Tadelsucht, und die Folge davon sind gerade die körperlichen Zustände und Schwierigkeiten, die das Opfer beklagt.

Im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ist über die geistige Schöpfung einschließlich des zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffenen Menschen berichtet, den Gott segnete, und dem Er Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gab. Nach diesem wahren Bericht würden alle Dinge zum Genuß des Menschen geistig geschaffen. Die Erde sollte Nahrung für den Gebrauch des Menschen hervorbringen. Für jedes Bedürfnis war durch unendliche geistige Ideen, über die dem Menschen Herrschaft gegeben war, reichlich und im Überfluß gesorgt. Nach der sinnbildlichen Darstellung erschien der materielle Sinn von Arbeit und andere Annahmen von Materie und menschlichen Gesetzen dem Adam und der Eva, die die Sterblichen darstellen, erst, nachdem sie von der verbotenen Frucht „von dem Baum der Erkenntnis des Guten und Bösen" gegessen hatten. Die Verkündigung: „Im Schweiße deines Angesichts sollst du dein Brot essen" scheint eng mit weltlichem Arbeiten verknüpft.

Tausende von Männern und Frauen haben durch ihr Ergründen des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy eine vorteilhafte Auffassung von Arbeit erlangt. Wir beginnen diese praktische Religion gerade da zu ergründen, wo wir sind, ohne Rücksicht auf unsere Umgebung oder unsern Zustand, und finden in dem Maße, wie wir das geistige Wesen des Menschen und des Weltalls und die Heilkraft der göttlichen Liebe verstehen lernen, die ständigen Familien-, Geschäfts- und gesellschaftlichen Pflichten weniger aufreibend und mühsam.

Hosea ermahnt: „Säet euch Gerechtigkeit und erntet Liebe; pflüget ein Neues, weil es Zeit ist, den Herrn zu suchen, bis daß er komme und lasse regnen über euch Gerechtigkeit". Den Acker bebauen kann also als eine Denkarbeit und alles rechte Arbeiten oder Geschäft als gegenseitiger Austausch von Werten angesehen werden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 283): „Rechte Gedanken und Taten sind die unumschränkten Heilmittel für alles Leid der Erde".

Diese rechte Gesinnung hat freie, frohe und nützliche Arbeit zur Folge. Rechtes Denken belebt die Hoffnung und die Kraft, gibt neuen Mut und neue Tatkraft und enthüllt zahllose Gelegenheiten, sich ungezwungen und ungekünstelt liebenswürdig zu zeigen. Durch Kenntnis unseres geistigen Selbst können wir unsere Arbeit mit Lust und Liebe vollbringen, Schüchternheit und Furcht überwinden, schlummernde Fähigkeiten entwickeln und uns Schritt für Schritt zum vollkommenen fähigen Menschentum erheben. Jesus sagte: „Mein Vater wirket bisher, und ich wirke auch", und mit dieser erhabenen Anschauung, daß Arbeit geistige Denktätigkeit ist, konnte er widrige materielle und körperliche Zustände für diejenigen, die bei ihm Hilfe suchten, überwinden.

Tauschen wir die bedeutungslose, entmutigende Plackerei gegen die rechte Idee Arbeit ein, so erkennen wir sofort, daß Arbeit, die für die Welt von Wert sein soll, mehr als bloße Muskelkraft oder Bildung in sich schließt: sie erfordert Charakter. Edle Züge gehören zum Wesen des geistigen Menschen, und in dem Maße, wie sie im menschlichen Verkehr und Handeln betätigt werden, wird jede Aufgabe zu der Würde und dem Vorrecht des Dienens erhoben. Wir lernen mit dem Meister sagen: „Ich aber bin unter euch wie ein Diener".

Eine kurze Festellung der notwendigen gedanklichen, geistigen Erfordernisse in betreff der Arbeit ist hilfreich. Erforderlich ist z. B. Mut, auszuharren; Ehrlichkeit, erhaltenen Wert redlich zu bemessen; Stärke, bei sichtbarem oder unsichtbarem Widerstand festzustehen; ehrenhafte Führung; Findigkeit im Gebrauch dessen, was zur Verfügung steht; Demut, die bei Gott Führung sucht; Geduld, jeden Tag zu nehmen, wie er kommt; Intelligenz, die Arbeit erfreulich zu gestalten; und Liebe, die sich stets geistiger Vollkommenheit erfreut, selbst wenn sie dem menschlichen Auge verborgen bleibt. Mrs. Eddy faßt es in "Miscellany" (S. 283) wie folgt zusammen: „ ‚Gottes Wort halten und Liebe üben und demütig sein' ist die Richtschnur der Christlichen Wissenschaft".

Möge jeder, der sich durch falsches, sündiges Pflügen oder Säen überwältigt fühlt, Mut fassen! Denn Jesus verhieß: „Alle Pflanzen, die mein himmlischer Vater nicht pflanzte, die werden ausgereutet". Inbrünstiges Gebet, aufgeklärtes Denken, aufrichtiges Trachten nach dem Guten heben die Beweggründe und Ziele höher, verbessern die Umgebung und zeigen uns unsern rechtmäßigen Platz. Hat sich irrige Gewohnheit breit gemacht, so können wir uns freuen, daß die charakterbildenden Eigenschaften, mit denen sie ausgerottet werden kann, der ewige Besitz des wirklichen Menschen sind. Säen wir Gerechtigkeit, Duldsamkeit und Freundlichkeit, so ernten wir deren befriedigende Früchte.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Spiritual Idea of Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE allegory in Genesis, Adam and Eve were banished from the garden of Eden and condemned to till the ground; and throughout human history many have been hampered by a feeling of drudgery. Necessary tasks have seemed common, mean, or dull. Toil has been without zest in what Stevenson calls the "daily round of irritating concerns and duties." On the other hand, the argument has been advanced that the world owes men a living: consequently no individual effort should be essential. This dreary, uninspiring outlook produces apathy and faultfinding, which in turn beget the very physical conditions and difficulties which the victim deplores.

The first chapter of Genesis records the spiritual creation, including man made in the image and likeness of God, whom God blessed, and to whom He gave dominion over all the earth. In this true record all things were created spiritually for man's enjoyment. The earth was to bring forth food for man's use; every need was amply, abundantly, provided for by infinite spiritual ideas over which man was given dominion. According to the allegory, it was only when Adam and Eve, representing mortals, ate of the forbidden fruit "of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil" that the material sense of work appeared to them, along with other beliefs of matter and human laws. The edict, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," seems closely intertwined with material activities.

Many thousands of men and women have gained a beneficent concept of work through their study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. We begin the study of this practical religion right where we are, whatever our environment or condition, and find the routine of family, business, and social duties less exacting and arduous as we gain some understanding of the spiritual nature of man and the universe and the healing power of divine Love.

Hosea admonishes, "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you." Tilling the soil, then, may be seen as a mental task, and all right work or business may be regarded as a mutual exchange of values. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 283), "Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies for all earth's woe."

Free, joyous, useful industry results from this right mental attitude. Right thinking restores hope and vigor, renews courage and energy, and reveals rich opportunities to manifest loving-kindness, no longer pampered by slavish exertions. Knowledge of our spiritual selfhood adds eagerness and zest to our accomplishment, enabling us to surmount diffidence and fear, develop latent talents, and rise step by step to the full measure of able manhood. Jesus said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," and with this exalted view of labor as spiritually mental work, he was able to subdue adverse material and physical conditions for those who sought his help.

Exchanging meaningless, disheartening drudgery for the right idea of work, we immediately discern that work, to be of value to the world, includes more than mere brawn or education: it requires character. Noble traits are inherent in spiritual man, and as they are brought into action in human contacts and dealings, each task is elevated to the dignity and privilege of service. We learn to say with the Master, "I am among you as he that serveth."

A brief inventory of requisite mental, spiritual factors in regard to work is helpful. For instance, there must be courage to persevere; honesty to give fair measure for value received; strength to hold on in the face of visible or invisible opposition; honor to guide; resourcefulness to use what is at hand; humility that will look to God for guidance; patience to take one day at a time; intelligence to make work delightful; and love that rejoices in present spiritual perfection, even when this is not apparent to the human eye. Mrs. Eddy sums it up in Miscellany thus (*ibid.*): "'To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly' is the standard of Christian Science."

Let everyone who feels overwhelmed by false, sinful tilling or sowing take heart, for Jesus promised, "Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." Earnest prayer, enlightened thought, sincere striving for good elevate motives and aims, improve environment, and reveal one's rightful place. If an erroneous habit has grown, let us rejoice that character-building qualities with which to eradicate it are the eternal possession of the real man. Sowing in justice, tolerance, and kindness, we reap their satisfying rewards.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

An English Garden

It was an old-world garden, "a quiet place of shade and flowers," fragrant with memories, tended by loving hands. The air came sweet from the hills and one heard the drone of the bees among the wet flowers. Flowers seemed just to grow there, a gorgeous mass of color, each season bringing its own especial beauty. Sunny unexpected corners there were, where one could dream the hours away.

My favorite spot was among the blue flowers, that loveliest of colors charming with its exquisite shades, shadowy love-in-the-mist, brave little forget-me-nots, cornflowers—every-day flowers enough, but all with a charm of their own.

There were crazy pavements, where tiny tender blossoms peeped forth shyly, and a gay little pond with lilies. The perfume of carnations, too, hung over all. A tiny terrace sloped down with quaint uneven steps to an avenue of great trees where, through the sunny hours, birds sang the livelong day. A little rustic bridge led to a gate and beyond; far in the distance rolled the Downs.

Nostalgia

Always on evenings
Such as this
Leaning beyond
The precipice,
Leaning beyond
The spruces, we
Gazed in half-wonder
On the sea.

And marked how ships
Along the bay
Had all their white sails
Tucked away,
And how the town
Save for one light
Was sleeping dimly
In the night.

Oh tide, Oh foam,
Oh laughing spume,
I wish once more
That I were home,
Leaning against
The night, to be
Happy again
With sky and sea.

HAROLD VINAL.

Cinquain

The bird
Of memory
Is never mute—its song
Flutes in the shadow, on a wing
Of light.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month 75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Financial: Market Quotations

Small Turnover And Irregular Price Movement

Stocks Mull About Without Definite Direction—Auburn Weak

By Forrest Price

It was a rather hesitating, irregular market.

Trading was active during the first hour, and then simmered down.

The steel shares were comparatively firm. Columbian Carbon jumped 3 points. Homestake Mining soared 10 points at one time, losing part of its gain later. Mullins preferred was up 5.

National Dairy Products, which has been active and strong lately on higher milk prices, moved forward to a new high for the year. May Department Stores went to a new high, as did also Spiegel May Stern.

New highs also were established by Spaulding, Hershey preferred, Warner Brothers preferred, Woolworth and Yale & Towne.

Auburn Automobile made a new low for the year. It has been backing down for some days past on poor earnings.

There were only 750,000 shares traded.

A fairly firm tone obtained in the bond market. Some of the popular low-priced corporate liens sagged in the early trading, and then moved forward to close without much change.

Wheat distinguished itself by rising about 1½ cents a bushel in active dealings. More inflationary talk was the principal cause of the advance. Corn and oats moved up in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were firm in sympathy with higher grain values. Silver was heavy, likewise cotton. Rubber was firm.

Business wants to go forward. In fact it is improving in many lines. But there is a vast amount of accumulating needs of one kind and another which cannot be satisfactorily met until legislative restrictions are removed.

For the last four or five years there has been an infinitesimal amount of new financing by the corporations of the country. The drastic provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 have prevented the flotation of new issues. While the purposes of the Act are regarded as commendable a modification of the new law is said to be imperative before business can expand to any great extent.

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—There was only a faint recurrence of inflationary symptoms in the stock market today, and definite price trends generally were absent.

The late revival of the previous session failed to carry through to any great extent, and profit-taking came into a number of issues.

The close was irregular.

Speculative forces were somewhat confused by the strength of European gold exchanges against the dollar. The French franc was particularly bouyant, getting up around .07 of a cent above parity to a level where shipments of gold could be profitable. Weakness of the dollar was ascribed largely to speculation abroad on the belief that the Administration will give the gold price another boost.

Steels Improve

Shares of U. S. and Bethlehem Steels improved moderately, and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit added about 2 points to its gains of yesterday. The oils were fairly steady, with Plymouth active and a little higher. General Motors and Chrysler were about unchanged. Union Pacific lost more than a point, and other rails were a bit easier.

Gold mining issues improved. American Telephone was off a point, but other utilities were narrow. Schenley and American Commercial Alcohol were down a point each. U. S. Smelting yielded nearly 3, and other silver stocks were hesitant. The aviation group was inclined to sag, probably because of low bids, or unsuccessful bids, on the air-mail contracts.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It is becoming increasingly apparent that the market is in process of confirming our opinion with respect to the significance of recent price movements. In this regard, the broad recovery movement which got under way before the close of the market yesterday, succeeded in carrying the general price level into new high ground above the supply points on the March advance thereby testifying to the minor character of the intervening decline.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: This week the stock market has been influenced by weak commodity prices, but which have been offset to some degree by earning statements for the first quarter, which displayed a recrudescence in earning power. The general apathy, however, continues, awaiting a clearer conception of the political results. As long as general business shows its current virility, we believe a constructive attitude toward the stock market is the only logical comment.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: The behavior of the share list of late is a pretty fair indication that there is a minimum degree of risk involved in taking advantage of the recessions to acquire stocks, in fact, for those who are not averse to accepting modest profits good opportunities will no doubt be presented along this line during the next few weeks.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.64	11.65	11.58	11.59	—.03
July	11.74	11.74	11.68	11.69	—.03
October	11.88	11.88	11.82	11.83	—.04
December	11.98	11.98	11.93	11.95	—.02
January	12.03	12.04	11.97	11.99	

Spots 11.75, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.86	5.88	5.86	5.87	+.06
July	5.86	5.89	5.85	5.87	+.05
October	5.80	5.83	5.79	5.81	+.05
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	+.06
January	5.77	5.81	5.77	5.80	+.06

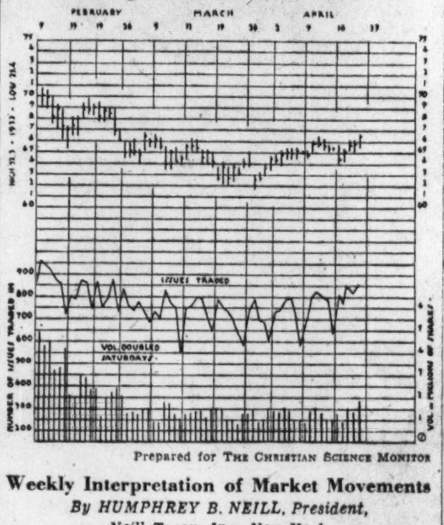
Tone at close steady.

McLellan Stores Co. Net

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The trustee in bankruptcy for McLellan Stores Company estimates net profit for the March quarter at $122,417, compared with net loss of $260,266 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

Our chart looks very favorable as we end another week. The 66 level has been a definite resistant to all attempts of the market to advance, and to see Friday's market close well above 66, accompanied by a large increase in volume, was distinctly encouraging.

As may be noted on the chart, there are other obstacles to hurdle all the way up to the February top area, but the length of time spent in the 62-66 range suggests a sufficient bottom has been formed to justify our assuming an optimistic outlook for the stock market.

Early reactions should hold above 65-66 level, if the favorable technical position of the chart is to be maintained.

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 21	Apr. 20
11½	6¾		Adams Express	1700	10½	10	10	10½	
34½	16	1¼	Adams Millis	400	32¼	31½	31½	32½	
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	
7¾	4¼		Advance Rumely	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
9⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
108¼	93⅜	3†	Air Reduction	400	99¾	99½	99¾	98¾	
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
23½	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1600	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20¾	
8¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	4100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	2700	15⅞	15⅜	15¼	14⅝	
14⅝	8¼		Alleghany pf xw	400	14	14	14	13	
14⅝	8⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	400	14½	14	14⅛	13¼	
23¼	17½		Alleghany Steel	100	21	21	21		
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	200	151	151	151	152	
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	1000	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	
20⅛	12⅜		Alpha Port Cem	400	16½	16	16⅛	15¾	
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	700	53	52⅜	53	53½	
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	1700	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	33½	
23¾	14½		Am Bank Note	1700	23¾	23	23	23	
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	400	12	12	12	11¾	
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	270	67¾	67	67	67	
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	700	104¼	104	104	104⅛	
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	28½	26½	28½	28½	
12¼	6¼		Am Chain	800	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	
37	20½		Am Chain pf	100	37	37	37	34	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	400	50	48¾	48¾	50	
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	700	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24¼	
26	12		Am & For Pow 6	100	21	21	21	20¾	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	
10½	7¾		Am Hide & L	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
42¼	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	100	40	40	40	40	
10	6⅛		Am Ice	600	9½	9¼	9½	9¼	
45¾	33⅛	6	Am Ice pf	200	45	44¼	45	43½	
11	6⅜		Am International	300	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
1½	¾		Am La France	200	1	1	1	1⅛	
38¾	28¼		Am Locomotive	200	34⅛	34	34	34	
74¾	50		Am Loco pf	100	70	70	70	70	
9¼	4¼		Am Mach & Met	2400	8½	8¼	8¼	6½	
8	4½		Am Mach & M ct	700	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
27⅝	18		Am Metal	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26	
91	73		Am Metal 6%	100	89	89	89		
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	1400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	
26⅛	12½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	700	25½	25¼	25¼	25½	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	29	29	29	28⅞	
17⅝	13¾		Am Radiator	2000	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅜	
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	1700	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24½	
52	38	4	Am Safety Razor	100	52	52	52		
7¾	3¼		Am Seating	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
22	1		Am Ship & Com	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
51¼	40¼		Am Smelt & Ref	3000	44	43¾	43¾	43⅝	
123	100	7q	Am Smelt & Ref	3000	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	
123	100	7q	Am Smelt & R pf	400	121	120½	120½	121¼	
26½	19		Am Steel Fdries	400	21	20½	20½	21	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	77½	77½	77½	77½	
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	41¾	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	51	51	51	50⅝	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2700	123¼	122½	122½	123½	
11⅝	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
28¾	7⅝	h	Am Type F pf	50	24	23	24	25	
27⅞	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4900	21¾	21½	21½	21⅞	
17½	11⅜		Am Woolen	1000	15¼	14½	14⅝	15	
83¾	61⅝	1¼q	Am Woolen pf	500	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	78½	
4¾	1¼		Am Writ Pap	3000	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3½	
15⅝	7¼		Am Writ Pap pf	4700	15¾	13½	15⅝	13½	
17⅝	13⅛		Anaconda Cop	4700	17	16⅝	16¾	17⅛	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	700	24	23¾	24	24	
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	99½	99½	99½	98½	
7¾	5		A P W Paper	100	6	6	6		
33¾	26⅛	1	Archer Daniels	200	32½	32¼	32¼		
92½	76¾	7	Armour Del pf	400	92½	92¼	92½	91½	
8	4¼		Armour Ill A	4700	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾	
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill B	1600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
75⅝	58		Armour Ill pf	9100	72¼	70½	70¾	71⅞	
8⅜	3⅜		Arnold Constable	700	7	6¾	7	6½	
10½	4¼		Artloom Corp	750	10½	10	10	10⅞	
9¾	5		Art Metal Const	1210	9⅜	8½	9¼	8⅞	
18¼	11⅜		Asso Dry Goods	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	
64½	50		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	64	64	64	64½	
75¾	54		Atchison A&SF	7000	72½	71¾	71⅞	71⅝	
87¼	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	87	
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	100	49	49	49	50	
22	20		Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		
38⅛	28½		Atl Refining	8000	29½	28⅝	28⅝	29	
55⅛	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	51½	51¼	51¼	51½	
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	98	98	98		
57⅜	41¼	2	Auburn Auto	9100	42¼	41¼	42	42¼	
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	130	58½	56	58½	58	
10¼	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	12700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	9¼	

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	2000	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	
64¾	35		Baldwin Loco pf	700	64¾	64½	64¾	64	
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	1000	30½	29¾	30	30¼	
46½	39½	2½	Bangro & Aroos	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½	
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	110	109	110	109	
6½			Barker Bros	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
38½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	20	34¾	34¾	34¾	36½	
10	7⅜		Barnsdall A	700	9¼	9	9	9	
18¾	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	2700	18¾	18	18⅛	18	
86¾	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	85½	
15½	8⅞		Belding Hem	1200	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞	
23⅞	23¼		Bendix Aviation	6700	19½	19	19¼	19¼	
12	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	17	16⅝	17	16¾	
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅝	
49½	34⅞		Bethlehem Steel	2700	43¾	43¼	43⅝	43½	
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	400	77⅜	77½	77⅜	77½	
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	70	36	36	36	35¼	
18¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	
68¾	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	63¾	63½	63½	64¼	
83	78	4†	Bon Ami A	100	83	83	83	82	
27½	19¾	1.60	Borden	7100	26¾	25⅝	26	26	
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	3000	26	25½	26	25¾	
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	7900	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞	
3	1		Botany Mills A pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
24⅜	15	1	Briggs & Strat	600	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24⅝	
39½	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	17100	39½	37⅜	39½	37	
90	82½	6	Brooklyn T pf	700	90	89	90		
8⅜	4⅞		Brooklyn Queens	1700	7½	7	7½	7	
54	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	54	52⅞	54	52	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	69½	69¼	69½	70	
10⅞	7		Brunswick Balke	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9½	
9⅝	6⅝		Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝		
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12¼	12⅛	12½	12½	
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	60	66	66	66	64½	
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	3200	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
39	25		Budd Mfg pf	180	39	37⅝	38	38	
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	1600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¼	
15½	7¾		Bullard	100	12¾	12½	12½	12⅞	
3½	1⅞		Burns Bros B	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
11½	4		Burns Bros pf	40	11	10¾	10¾	11	
18¾	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	1000	16¼	16	16	16¼	
3⅞	2⅛		Bush Terminal	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
15¾	5½		Bush T Bldgs cts	50	12½	12½	12½		
2⅛	1½		Butte & Superior	1000	1½	1½	1½		
4¾	2⅛		Butterick	100	4	4	4		
32¾	21⅝		Byers	900	28	28	28	27½	

—C—

30⅜	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	200	30	30	30	29¾	
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	
6⅝	4		Calumet & Hecla	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
18⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	
29½	24½	1	Canada Dry	1400	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	28	
18⅛	12⅝		Canadian Pacific	2200	16⅞	16½	16⅝	17	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	37	37	37½	37	
10¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	700	9⅞	9¼	9½	9⅞	
86⅜	65½		Case Thresh	600	71½	71¾	71¾	71	
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	33¾	32¾	33¼	32⅝	
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	1300	37⅜	36⅝	37	37	
4	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	10	19½	19½	19½	19¾	
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	28	28	28	28¼	
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
40¼	31¼	.50b	Certain-teed de Pasco	1800	36⅞	36	36½	36⅝	
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	200	7	7	7	7¼	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1300	48¾	48	48¼	48⅜	
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	47⅜	47¼	47½	47⅞	
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	700	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	900	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
123	100		Chi & N'western	2200	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	400	25¼	25¼	25½	25	
9⅞	6¼		Chi Pneu Tool	200	9¼	9	9¼	9	
26⅜	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	1200	26¾	25¾	26¼	25¾	
6¼	2¾	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	
8	3⅛	h	Chi Ri&P 6%	200	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	
9⅝	4⅛	h	Chi Ri&P 7%	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
30⅜	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	300	22	28¾	29	28¾	
11⅝	6		Childs Company	1000	10¾	10¼	10⅝	10¼	
60⅜	49½	1	Chrysler	3900	54⅜	53¾	54½	54½	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	22½	22½	22½	22¼	
85	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	85	85	85	84	
2½	⅞		City Stores	200	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼	
1¼	½		City Stores vtc	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	
21¾	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	100	19¾	19⅜	19¾	19	
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	41	41	41		
18½	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	1300	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17¾	
28	12⅜		Collins & Aikman	1000	25½	25⅜	25½	25½	
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	30	94	93	93	93	
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	20	35	35	35	36½	
30	20		Colo & So 2pf	20	24	24	24	25	
19¼	11½	.50	Columbia Gas	5300	16⅜	16½	16½	16⅜	
74½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	75	75	75	75¼	
76½	58	2	Columbian Carb	1900	71½	73⅝	76½	73¾	
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1100	35⅞	34⅜	34⅝	34⅞	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	59½	58¾	58¾	59⅜	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	3200	29	28¼	28⅜	29	
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	4200	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
52	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1100	51½	51	51½	51	
13⅜	7¾		Conde Nast Pub	800	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅜	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	28½	28½	28½	29⅜	
17½	10¾	.50b	Consol Film I pf	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17	
47⅜	35⅞	3	Consol Gas	4800	39½	38¾	39⅛	39	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90¾	90¼	90¼	90⅝	
4¾	2¼		Consol Laundries	200	3	3	3	3	
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	7500	13½	12¾	12¾	13⅛	
6¾	2½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5	5	5	5	
2½	⅞		Consol Textile	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	6½		Container A	2500	13½	13	13¼	13⅜	
5⅝	2⅜		Container B	1300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
83¼	75	3	Cont Can	1000	83¼	83¼	83¼	83	
11¾	7½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2200	35¼	34½	35¼	35⅜	
24¾	11½		Cont Motors	300	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅝	
23⅜	16⅛	.25b	Corn Exch Bk	5200	22¾	22¼	22½	22½	
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	800	76⅛	75¼	76¼	76¼	
9⅞	3¾	N	Coty	300	7	7	7	7	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33⅝	
15½	8		Crosley Radio	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	
36¼	28½		Crown Cork & S	1500	34	33¾	33½	33	
6¼	3½		Crown Zellerbach	1300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅜	
38⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel	200	31½	31½	31½		
9⅛	3½		Cuban Am Sug	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishing	900	28⅞	28½	28¾	28½	
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	200	79½	79½	79½	79¾	
5¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	7400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3100	11¾	10½	10½	11⅜	

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8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	7	
34½	26½		Deere & Co	300	29¾	29½	29½	29½	
73½	53		Del & Hudson	400	67¼	67	67	67½	
33⅜	22⅜		Del Lack & W	2100	29	28½	28¾	28¾	
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	82	82	82	82	
53	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	52	52	52	52	
31½	28¾	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30		
40⅞	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	3200	38¼	37½	38¼	37¼	
18½	14¼		Douglas A	4300	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25	
10	9¼		Dresser A	100	17	17	17	16¼	
2¼	1		Duluth So Sh pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2½	
103½	90½	2	du Pont de Nem	2200	98½	98	98	98½	
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101½	101½	101¼		

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12¾	8⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜	
96¼	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	93¾	95¼	95½	95¾	
136	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	136	135	136		
22⅞	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	3800	22½	21¾	21¾	22½	
19¼	11⅝		Eitingon Schild	100	15	15	15		
31⅜	18⅝		Elec Auto-Lite	1600	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27¾	
7⅞	3⅝		Elec Boat	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¾	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	400	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
9⅝	4¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1400	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝	
19¾	8		El Pw&L 6% pf	800	17½	17½	17½	18	

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 21	Apr. 20
21	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	1100	20½	20	20	20	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	46	45⅞	46	45½	
23¾	11¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	21½	21¼	21½	21¼	
63	51⅝	3	Endicott Johnson	200	54½	54½	54½	55	
8¾	4½		Engineers Pub S	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
25½	14½		Engineers PS 6pf	300	22	21	22	21	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	200	20	19½	20	19½	
10⅝	7½	1	Equitable Off Bld	900	7⅞	7½	7¾	8	
24½	13⅞		Erie RR	700	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅜	
38½	16		Erie RR 1pf	300	28	27⅝	27¾	28½	
22¾	12		Erie RR 2pf	600	23	23	23	22⅞	
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
23⅝	9		Evans Products	200	22	22	22	22	
10¼	4		Exchange Buffet	12000	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8¾	

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Financial: News and Comment

Character Chief Factor in Home Loans, Is Claim

Bank Expert Says Physical Value of Property Should Be Secondary

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—Home loans of the future must be made more on the basis of the character and reputation of the borrower than on the physical value of the property, if this business is to be put on a sounder basis and overlending is to be avoided, it was declared at a conference on appraisal problems here last night by Mr. Walter H. Newton, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The conference was sponsored by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Character Biggest Factor

"The experience of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the past 10 months in every state in the Union," said Mr. Newton, "has gone far to confirm more forcibly than ever before the importance of a basic principle of appraisal that has no connection whatever with replacement value, resale value or permanent worth—a principle that goes far beyond the cost of brick or mortar, the building's location and its depreciation, to the paramount factor which determines whether a loan will be paid and thus constitute sound value to the lender. I refer, of course, to the question of the home owner's credit standing and his personal reputation as a man who makes every effort to pay his debts promptly and without attempt to repudiate his promise.

"Much has been said in the past two or three years about the dangers of overborrowing and the need for the individual to confine his debts to what he can afford to pay off under reasonably normal conditions I think we will all agree that terms were made entirely too easy for the borrower in the period immediately following the war. People with surplus funds on hand gave a warm welcome to anyone who could be persuaded to borrow. Many of our financial institutions in dealing with individual home owners and other debtors became careless as to the real qualifications of the people to whom they lent money."

Mistake of Urging Loans

This mistake, said the speaker, had two unfortunate results. "First," he continued, "we had actual intrinsic overlending where properties were over-appraised as to their physical value, and loans to an excissive amount were made on those properties. The second and worse mistake was in actually urging loans upon individuals whose character should not have entitled them to any credit accommodation. We fairly begged them to borrow money. When the test came, many such borrowers were quick to take advantage of every pretext or opportunity to ease the burden of their obligations by throwing it off upon the lender.

"The necessity of holding fast to this fundamental principle of appraising the borrower's credit standing as well as his 'gross cubage' is going to be even more urgent in the near future than it has been in the past."

Mr. Philip W. Kniskern, of New York, president of the institute, said that because of past errors in appraisals the public is becoming increasingly appraisal-conscious, and that the objective of the new institute was to put appraisals on a more scientific basis and to exercise effective disciplinary power over members who did not follow ethical practices.

Canadian Business Is Steadily Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The volume of industrial production is growing steadily and as a result there have been increases in the number of citizens employed in factories, it has been reported to the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which met here recently. These reports came from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

On his return from a trip of seven weeks through every province to British Columbia, Major L. L. Anthes, president of the association, reported that the latter province is experiencing greater industrial activity from the growth of exports of lumber, fish and minerals.

An increase in British Empire trade, including both exports and imports, was reported by the tariff committee, indicating that the trade agreements of the Imperial Economic Conference are giving results of benefit.

Port of Galveston Activities for 1933

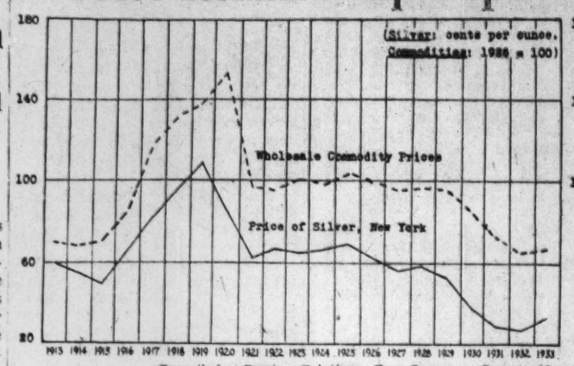
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas, April 21—Though the total tonnage of goods and commodities which passed through the port of Galveston during 1933 was considerably smaller than that for 1932, the value of imports and exports showed an increase, according to port authorities.

Shipments and receipts had a total value of $209,934,046 during the calendar year of 1933, as compared with $201,288,723 for 1932, while total tonnage for 1933 was 2,864,599 tons as compared with 3,118,996 tons in 1932.

The principal item in the export list for 1933 was raw cotton, of which 545,842 tons, valued at $90,711,168, were handled here. The next big item on the list is sulphur, which totaled 356,880 tons, with a value of $6,169,797.

Silver Price and Commodity Price Relationship Depicted



Council for Foreign Relations—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Close Correspondence Between Fluctuations Shown White Metal's Purchasing Power Declines—China Prefers Stable Level

The close correspondence between fluctuations in the price of silver and in the general level of commodity prices, as shown in the accompanying chart, is of special interest at a time when further legislation to enhance silver prices is under discussion in Washington. As the chart shows, the high price of silver in 1919 was deceptive, because the general advance in the prices of other commodities had actually reduced the purchasing power of silver below that of the pre-war level.

For a similar reason, the sharp decline in the price of silver since the war has not caused a corresponding loss of silver purchasing power, since the prices of other commodities have also been falling. The decline in the price of silver, however, has been greater than that of commodities as a whole. Between 1919 and 1932 it amounted to 75 per cent, while the fall of the commodity price level amounted to only 54 per cent. Silver has thus lost some of its value in terms of other goods.

The effect of this recession has been felt mainly in China, where the currency is on a silver basis. But China has not been impoverished by cheap silver, as is sometimes alleged. The Chinese have been buyers of silver rather than sellers. Yet the further cheapening of silver might stimulate an unhealthy boom in China, and, conversely, a sudden enhancement in the value of the metal might lead to deflation and depression. The Chinese obviously prefer price stability to either of these developments.

Disputes Charge Oil Code Hinders Trade Betterment

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—Statements by the Consumers Advisory Board of the NRA that the oil industry code has retarded recovery and resulted in higher gasoline prices are contrary to fact, it is asserted in the current number of the T. S. Hose petroleum review, which points out that gasoline at the pump, exclusive of taxes, is 2.7 cents cheaper now than it was before the code went into effect and that $140,000,000 has been added to the oil pay roll as a result of the code.

Charging that the report by Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, chairman of the Consumers Advisory Board, is distinctly "communistic," Mr. Hose asks for an investigation of the source of her information and asserts that it savors of the information broadcast by the "hot oil" operators of the Texas and Oklahoma fields.

"Should production be allowed to go unrestricted, wells that are now pumping would be abandoned, and those that are being produced at a fraction of their capacity would be allowed to flow. Oil would go to 10 cents a barrel. At least 200,000 men would be laid off. The smaller companies would go into bankruptcy and the large ones would live on their previously earned surpluses. At least five years' supply of petroleum, our greatest natural wealth, would be wasted, and the 'racketeer would become the profiteer.'

"The situation has reached a point that it did with the railroads a few years ago, when certain professional objectors had a nuisance value. The railroads organized. The legitimate oil operators could do the same, membership to be paid for on a per-barrel-of-production basis.

"A separate group of investigators could be engaged and every violation of the code could be reported in triplicate. One could be sent to the authorities at Washington, one to the authorities of the state in which the violation occurred, and the third report could be sent to the press of this country."

Cotton Growers Seek Reciprocal Trade Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 21—David F. Griffin, president of the Atlantic Cotton Association, said at the association's annual meeting here that reciprocal trade agreements are necessary if the United States is to remain a factor in competing with other cotton-producing countries.

Mr. Griffin declared that the production from foreign countries would probably increase 1,000,000 bales this year, while the United States is preparing to further reduce its output. This, he said, makes it necessary that someone be given authority to make the best reciprocal trades possible with other nations.

"Neither our association nor the American Cotton Shippers' Association has opposed the Bankhead bill," Mr. Griffin said, "however, it is difficult for us to overlook the fact that foreign growths of cotton have increased since 1911 from 7,007,000 bales to 12,166,000 bales; while the American cotton crop has decreased for the same period from 16,656,000 to 12,810,000 bales. . . . Can we possibly survive with increasing tariff barriers on imports and constantly increasing exports?"

Senator Smith of South Carolina, in addressing the association declared that "the nation is on the threshold of the greatest prosperity ever seen." He rapped the Smoot-Hawley bill and the Federal Reserve Act, terming it "the crime of May 20, 1920." He also ridiculed the policy which forced this nation to lend foreign countries money in order that they could buy American cotton. J. Robert Lindsay, of Greenville, was elected president of the Association succeeding Mr. Griffin. Delegates from the two Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Florida and representatives from exchanges and cotton merchants all over the East attended.

Stockholders in Country's Leading Concerns Number Over 10,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21—More than 10,000,000 Americans, representing one family in three, are interested in efficient functioning of the securities markets, Frazier Jelke & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, point out in a current survey of stockholders' lists of 225 leading corporations. Without eliminating duplications, it is estimated 26,000,000 names are registered as owners of American companies.

To give an idea of the distribution of corporate ownership the firm cites the fact that holders of the two most widely distributed stocks would form a community as populous as Nebraska, while a city the size of San Francisco would be required to accommodate all the shareholders of American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

"General Motors shares are registered in 351,761 names, equivalent to almost a quarter of the population of Detroit," says the survey. "Radio Corporation has 287,813 stockholders, United States Steel 251,025, Pennsylvania Railroad 238,876 and Transamerica 222,590. Twenty-five corporations for which statistics are available report stockholders' lists in excess of 100,000 names, 37 have 75,000 or more, 57 companies record 50,000 or more names and 96 have in excess of 25,000 on their lists.

"It is apparent," the firm continues, "that public markets for stocks are of vital interest to at least one out of three American families. Anything which tends to reduce the liquidity, lessen the market worth, or circumscribe the collateral value of stocks directly affects the wealth and resources of the investments of about one-third of the population."

Flax Output Drops In Alberta Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—A decline in flax production in Alberta from a former yield of 1,000,000 bushels of flax per annum to less than 50,000 bushels from 10,000 acres in 1933 was reported recently by the Alberta Trade Commissioner. It is stated that unless flax production is revived, the three linseed oil factories in western Canada will be obliged to import flax from the Argentine to meet their requirements.

The plant at Medicine Hat requires 240,000 bushels of flax annually apart from the other two plants, and last year the entire flax production of Canada was not enough to supply the three linseed oil factories in the west. In the past, the flax crop produced a revenue of approximately $500,000 a year in this Province alone.

Homer Laughlin China Co. Starts Expansion Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWELL, W. Va., April 21—Work has started on improvements and additions to the plant of the Homer Laughlin China Company here, one of the largest pottery concerns in the United States, which will cost $350,000 and provide jobs for 350 additional workers.

Germany Recasts Business in New Economic Mold

Changed System Not to Disturb National Economy, Leaders Assert

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany is to have a new economic structure divided into 12 groups representing various branches of activity, Dr. Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economic Affairs, told an important gathering here recently.

Seven of these branches are to represent different sections of industry under the control of Herr Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Essen armament firm. The other five sections will comprise handwork, trade, banking, insurance, and transport. Herr Philipp Kessler, hitherto head of an important electrical undertaking, has been appointed new leader of industry with full responsibility for all these different sections.

Incorporation of different branches of economic life into their special technical organizations, application of the leadership principle as interpreted by National Socialism, combined with democratic control which will express itself through an annual vote of confidence or no confidence, and finally, establishment of a court of honor to protect and enforce honorable competition methods and gradually push into the background cartels and similar organizations, are keynotes of the new economic order.

Action in building up German economic life is necessary, Dr. Schmitt said, so as to bring German economy in an organized fashion into conformity with state ideas in present-day Germany. Simultaneously, it was emphasized by the speaker that these measures were not concerned with the erection of a corporative state, solution of which problem Chancellor Hitler has postponed as he wished such a development to evolve gradually.

The new arrangement, Dr. Schmitt contends, will not disturb German economy. A system of private ownership, it is clear, will remain since it is emphasized that Germany is in need of the independent owner who stands or falls by his business. Further it is contended that men should be trained to know not only business methods and processes but to understand how to deal with their fellow men also.

Though opposed to cartels and similar methods of regulating prices, Dr. Schmitt stated that momentarily Germany is compelled to retain cartels since industry cannot be disturbed at the present time.

Sugar Price Rise Anticipated By World Producers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prospects of better prices for world sugar producers are held here to have been definitely improved by the recent international meeting in London on this question.

The gathering was important in that practically all the countries concerned, including both the United States and Britain, were represented. It found that the time is not yet ripe for the making of a new international sugar convention. On the other hand it has arranged for another meeting as soon as developments in the United States and in Java render agreement probable. The situation also has been cleared up generally, the discussions showing that Britain and the United States are both taking active steps to promote the object aimed at.

World sugar production at present is to some extent regulated by a quota arrangement to which Cuba, Java, Peru, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, and Yugoslavia are parties. This arrangement ends in September, 1935.

Its signatories produce among them 50 per cent of the world's sugar output. But their agreement has not prevented the bottom from falling out of the sugar market.

The chief events now awaited are passage of legislation in the United States further regulating Cuban and Philippine imports into America, and adjudication of claims made by Java for revision of the terms laid down for it in the existing agreement.

It is believed here that once these two reasons for delay have been removed, a more general agreement for raising prices may become feasible.

Lord Plymouth, parliamentary Undersecretary of State in the British Colonial Office, who presided over the meeting in London, is to keep in touch with the situation with a view to the calling of another conference as soon as conditions are such as to give it a real prospect of success.

Idaho Lowers Debt By $500,000 in Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 21—Idaho trimmed its debt by $500,000 in the six months ended April 10. Total debt, including bonds, treasury notes and outstanding warrants, was $5,658,361 on Oct. 1, and this was reduced to $5,324,983 by April 1, and in the next 10 days had lopped off another $173,000.

Increased payment of property taxes and payment of the income taxes produced necessary revenues. The State also was able to save considerable funds through economy measures.

Nez Perce County, incidentally the producer of more wheat than any other county in Idaho, has been on a cash basis for six years. Only five counties in the State are on a cash basis.

Durable and Nondurable Goods Show More Than Seasonal Rise

Conference Board Data Reveal Notable Gains in Motor Building, Steel, Coal, Electric Power and Textile Manufacturing Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Production of both durable and nondurable goods increased more than seasonally in March and the first half of April, according to the monthly report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. Notable gains were recorded in the automobile industry, building and engineering construction, steel and iron, bituminous coal mining, electric power production, and textile apparel manufacturing.

Production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada in March, estimated at 340,000 units, represented an increase of 40 per cent over February, 1934, and a gain of 173 per cent over March, 1933. Automobile sales at retail, in reports from six states, gained 180 per cent over March, 1933. Motor vehicle exports for February were 120 per cent over those of a year ago.

Steel Production Up

Steel production continued to expand in March, after recording a sharp increase in February. Average daily output in March, 103,600 gross tons, was 12.3 per cent above the February average and 207.4 per cent above that of a year ago. Output toward the end of March and in the early part of April diminished slightly, mainly because of threats of labor trouble. In the second week of April expanded output followed steel price increases and future buying of structural bars. Steel operations for March were at 42.6 per cent of capacity, as compared with 34.1 per cent in January.

Building and engineering construction advanced sharply in March and showed an increase of 85 per cent over February, which was almost double the usual seasonal gain in these months. Residential building contracts awarded in March advanced 93.5 per cent over February, to the highest monthly total since April, 1932. Nonresidential awards showed an increase of 100 per cent over the total in February.

Publicly financed construction awards totaled $126,210,000 in March, as against $65,409,200 in February, $157,477,000 in January, and $25,206,200 in March, 1933. Privately financed construction awards totaled $52,953,500 in March, as against $26,636,500 in February, $29,986,700 in January, and $34,752,300 in March, 1933.

Publicly financed awards in March were 110 per cent greater than the private; in the first quarter of this year they were 212 per cent greater. In 1933 as a whole public financing was 20 per cent greater than private; in 1932, 31 per cent greater.

Textile production and consumption in March, after allowance for seasonal, showed a gain over February.

Department store sales advanced 26.3 per cent over February in dollar value of turnover, and reached a level 44 per cent above March of last year. The seasonal increase between February and March averaged 11.4 per cent in recent years. Prices of department store items moved up 0.4 per cent in March, as compared with February, and were 23.4 per cent over March of last year. Inasmuch as dollar values increased more than price, the net physical volume of turnover advanced 25.8 per cent over last month and was 16.7 per cent over March, 1933.

Store Sales Increases

The unusual increases in sales of department stores and variety stores were due, in part, to the early date of Easter this year, causing the bulk of Easter buying to be done in March.

Prices of commodities at wholesale showed a small net gain in March, as compared with February.

The cost of living index for March stood at 78.5 and disclosed an advance of 0.3 per cent over the February index of 78.3, on the basis of the 1923 average as 100. The cost of living was 9.3 per cent above a year ago and 9.8 per cent above the depression low in April, 1933. Fuel and lighting costs were the only ones to remain unchanged in March, while food, housing, clothing, and sundry items advanced slightly.

Commercial failures increased slightly more than seasonally in number, and unusually more than seasonally in the dollar amount of liabilities incurred. Insolvencies for March numbered 1102 and were 5.1 per cent over the February total but 43.4 per cent below those of March, 1933. In recent years seasonal increase in March averaged 4.5 per cent. Liabilities were $27,228,000 this month, showing an increase of 40 per cent over February, as against a normal seasonal gain of 6.7 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Since the fixed trust continues to abound, we may presume that it continues to flourish. Its swift development in the London market since the slump is a portent for the future both of popular and of professional investment.

The Fixed Trust

The fixed trust, of course, holds a published portfolio of securities which never varies, or can vary only under certain strict conditions laid down in the articles of association. The investor buys sub-units at a price representing the break-up value of the portfolio at market quotations on the day of purchase, plus ordinary stock exchange margins, plus a service charge of perhaps three-eighths per cent for each of the outstanding years of the trust's announced life. He pays, therefore, not for continuous management of his investments by experts, such as he would obtain by investing in a trust of the old-fashioned British type. Nor does he pay, really, for initial advice on what securities to buy; for once the portfolio of a fixed trust has been selected, however, carefully and skillfully, it is an article which the sponsors of the trust wish to sell, and their recommendations are therefore scarcely more disinterested than the blandishments of the bucket-shop. The investor pays, first, for the insurance involved in the distribution of his funds among a range of different securities, which as a small capitalist he could not otherwise conveniently afford; and he pays for the service of advertisement undertaken by the sponsors in maintaining a wide market for the sub-units.

Ups and Downs

There's the rub. At times like these, when industrial equities are rising rapidly, the life of a fixed trust is a bed of roses. It is when markets are slumping that the mattress is turned and the thorns begin to assert themselves. Just as every purchase of fixed trust sub-units helps to drive up the price of the component securities, so every sale of sub-units re-inforces any downward momentum of the components. The fixed trust fraternity would reply that trust holdings in the great companies that they favor form but an insignificant proportion—2 or 3 per cent, perhaps, taking all the existing fixed trusts together—of the companies' total capital. Hence, even large-scale selling or buying of sub-units cannot appreciably affect the market for the component shares. But the true basis of comparison is not the whole capital of the company, much of which may never appear in the market, but the amount actually available, if not from day to day, at any rate for making up jobbers' books at the end of each account. No investment device can claim to have proved its worth till it has been tested by downward as well as upward phases of the business cycle—on the regrettable but necessary assumption that this is not the last slump.

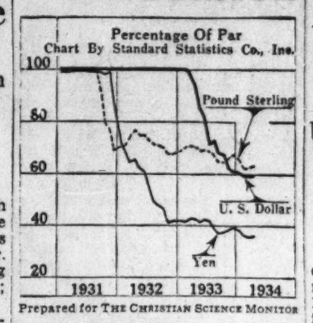
Management Trusts

It cannot be said that the "management trusts," of the kind more familiar to British investors, have come through the ordeal with flying colors, though their present half-masted appearance is a symbol of dubiety, rather than demise. A recent analysis by the Economist showed that between 1930-31 and 1933-34 the average decline in revenues for six typical pre-war investment trust companies was 35.5 per cent, and for six post-war companies was 32.3 per cent. As regards capital depreciation, the boot was on the other foot. At January, 1934, the market value of the post-war companies' portfolios was 29.3 per cent below their book value, and that of the pre-war companies' only 9.7 per cent below. The explanation lies partly in the greater proportion of equities commonly held by the former group—an important point for the immediate future. The management trusts have been greater international investors. It was rare for leading pre-war trusts to have more than one-third of their funds in British securities. They have suffered heavily, therefore, through the stagnation of world trade and through the consequential inability of debtor countries to meet their obligations. Only when international trade revives and defaults are liquidated can the trusts' position be restored, save by the painful process of cutting losses. In this respect the management trusts and the fixed trusts (the latter investing almost exclusively in home equities) typify the two conflicting tendencies in world economic life today—international specialization and national self-help. In spite of tariff barriers and rising economic nationalism, up to 1929 internationalism was the universal economic ideal. Since the break up of the World Economic Conference, the opposite conception of economic regeneration by national self-help has become a cult, even in certain powerful circles in this most internationalist of countries. The fixed trust is in some sense an expression of this creed—but the management trusts live on in the faith that the new idols may be thrown down and the old deities restored to honor.

The Inland Bill

The fearful drought of trade bills has induced the financial raindoctors to call down a shower from a new quarter. Before the war the inland trade bill was almost as familiar as the foreign bill in the London discount market, but nowadays it has been almost entirely replaced by the overdraft and other forms of open-book credit. Technical experience has decayed, and a quite unwarranted tradition has grown up that the foreign acceptance is inherently more liquid than its inland brother. There are now so few bills in the market—the volume of treasury bills is itself threatened with severe depletion through possible funding operations—that even the joint-stock banks, who would lose direct custom by the revival of the inland trade bill, are inclined to turn eyes of favor thither. Their present objection is not so much to the inland bill as to the inland acceptance, which allows the outside market to provide the basic credit while involving them in a contingent liability. Their minds however, may soon be changed by necessity, especially if the revival of home trade begins to replenish the volume of bank advances, while foreign trade, the main provider of acceptances, remains stagnant.

Japanese Yen Is 63.9 P. C. Below Par



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE recent change in the Japanese Treasury quotation for gold is believed to forecast probable inflationary measures to cover heavy internal borrowings that must be made this year.

The Treasury gold price applies solely to newly mined domestic metal, as was the case in the United States prior to the latest regulations.

Hence, it bears no relation to the actual exchange value of the yen, which is now 63.9 per cent below its gold parity, comparing with a 37.1 per cent depreciation in sterling and 40.9 per cent for the dollar.

Nitrate Business Of Chile Revived By Export Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The formation of the Nitrate Sales Corporation, restoring order in the administration of the industry, has synchronized with a remarkable revival of shipments of the natural fertilizer from Chilean ports.

Correspondents in Iquique, Antofagasta, Tocopilla and Taltal report phenomenal activity, ships of all nations being seen in the bays again, loading nitrate. Fortunately for the correspondents, official statistics confirm their roseate accounts. Nitrate, measured in many thousands of tons, is being sold to the United States, Europe and Asia. Japan has been a prominent purchaser.

Export activity has been mainly stimulated by the series of compensation treaties achieved by a vigorous Chilean diplomacy. Chile gained a signal victory by securing the greater share of the latest quotas for French nitrate imports. United States, German and Norwegian interests were hit by the import licenses for 50,000 tons of nitrate for French agricultural associations being granted to Chile. The decision was a blow to the synthetic manufacturers, who never thought that the whole amount would be conceded to Chile.

The Chilean success in the French market was followed by a clause in the new treaty with Germany whereby that country is pledged to take over 100,000 tons of nitrate by June 30 this year.

Treaty sales to Spain, Scandinavia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia are well maintained, and Egyptian purchases have been brisk. Altogether, the nitrate outlook is better than it has been for some time.

Operating Income Of New Haven Road Decidedly Better

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21 (AP)—A definite improvement in the operating revenues of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was reported by President John J. Pelley at the annual stockholders meeting. What he said in his talk on the question of acceptance of the company's yearly statement was in amplification of the report of operations previously sent to stockholders.

Mr. Pelley said revenues have increased more than $2,850,000 or 18.8 per cent compared with the like period last year. Of this total, $2,150,000 is represented by increased freight revenue.

"For the month of March," the president said, "your company will report a small surplus after charges, including guarantees, representing an improvement in net income of over $1,000,000 compared with March last year, the first time a net income has been earned since July, 1933."

President Pelley emphasized an increase in passenger, revenue last December which he pointed out was the first increase since October, 1929. There were additional increases in January, February and March, the last mentioned being of 23 per cent. The freight increases were very impressive.

According to President Pelley the amount of compensation paid New Haven executives, officials and staff assistants for the year 1933 was 51.7 per cent less than for the year 1929; whereas this same class of supervisory employees for all class I railroads decreased in the amount of compensation received, compared with the year 1929, only 35.6 per cent.

Want Debt Reduction For Australian Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—J. S. Teasdale, president of the Primary Producers' Association, before the Federal Wheat Commission, Professor S. M. Wadham and Mr. C. W. Harper, here advocated a drastic reduction of the farmers' indebtedness and an independent board to value their properties. He recommended that the exchange rate be maintained at 25 per cent.

Mr. Teasdale suggested coöperation between the Commonwealth and state governments for the provision of cheap money to aid the farmer in the production of wheat and sheep; and he also pointed out the advisability of extending bulk handling of wheat and requested the reduction of charges on railway freights and harbor handling of grain.

Americans Spend More of Savings To Finance Homes

Use 15 P. C. of Total Saved Compared With 11.9 P. C. 10 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—Fifteen per cent of the $50,000,000,000 recently revealed as the total thrift accumulation of the American people is invested exclusively for use in the financing of homes. Ten years ago only 11.9 per cent of the total savings were so allocated.

The significance of these facts to today's home mortgage situation is pointed out by the United States Building and Loan League in the analysis of the thrift situation recently sent to member associations. The League says that one-fourth of the families which occupied their homes when the 1930 census was taken had bought or built them in the seven-year period which witnessed the greatest swing of savings into the home financing institutions.

Loan Associations Grow

"The dependence of the home owner class upon the small saver for mortgage funds is definitely illustrated in the story of American thrift between 1923 and 1933," says the League. "Building and loan associations with some $7,500,000,000 in total assets devote their loanable funds to homes. While total savings in this country were one and one-half times as great at the end of '33 as they were at the end of '23, savings placed in building and loan associations were practically twice as great.

"In addition to this increase in the availability of home owner funds out of the thrift accumulations, we have the change in the lending policies of the insurance companies which also represent large totals of the people's savings. Whereas these companies did little or no home financing in 1920 they had about 9 per cent of their assets in home mortgages in 1930. Here was another channel through which there was an increased allocation of total savings to home financing making it possible for more families to achieve their goal of home ownership.

"Unfortunately much of the lending in this field was on the short term, supposedly renewable, basis which had unhappy results when the depression came. But we are concerned here with the fact that the flow of savings into home financing was directly responsible for a greater impetus toward home ownership. In the decade between 1920-1930, owner occupancy of homes increased nearly 2 per cent.

Dependence on Savers

"A look at the income groups in the United States further confirms the impression that home financing must depend upon the savers in the future. More than 90 per cent of the families in this country have incomes of less than $5000. Since home mortgage indebtedness constitutes the largest single block of private or corporate debt in the entire United States the savings of practically half of these people will be needed to put our home financing on a sound basis.

"The thrift figures of the last decade show the beginning of a definite swing in the direction of 'more savings for people's homes'. It should be the deep concern of all who are interested in home ownership and in the American citizen that the depression should not in any way arrest this trend.

"The figures for 1930-1933 show a decrease of about 11 per cent in the total savings held by people in this country. Within the next year, according to present signs, we will again be rebuilding the savings of the people.

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Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 14
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 14
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	May 14
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 24

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Entente Musicale

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE Royal Philharmonic Society gave us a program of French music the other day, conducted by M. Pierre Monteux. M. Jacques Thibaud played the Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole"—as only he can play it—and the purely orchestral items consisted of Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes," a concert version of "Daphnis et Chloé" that included nearly the whole of the ballet, and the first London performance of the Overture to an Opéra-Bouffe by Mlle. Germaine Tailleferre, the only woman member of the late but generally unlamented "Les Six."

This overture, with its charm and light-hearted mockery, is typical of a phase of French music which, to many staid listeners on this side of the Channel, seems to be the merest trifling with a serious art. To them, composers like Milhaud, Auric and Poulenc are the naughty little playboys of the musical world. Such listeners have an uneasy feeling that they are being made fun of, that the composer is playing some practical musical joke on them which they do not see. Their æsthetic dignity is affronted. How different, for example, to the musical home life of Brahms, who would sooner have eaten his top hat than play such tricks on the supporters of respectable symphony concerts! But one must hasten to add that Mlle. Tailleferre's Overture, for all its clever persiflage, contains nothing that would shock even the primmest music mistress of the most select educational establishment for young girls. Although, like certain critics, the music mistress might not appreciate its peculiarly Parisian flavor.

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The fact is—and on this occasion the many empty seats were eloquent—the average English listener, by constitution, education and habit, naturally prefers the musical profundities from across the Rhine. For some curious reason French music has never gained in England the influence exercised by French art and literature. So far as music is concerned, few Englishmen have ever believed that they order these matters better in France. Mr. Bernard Shaw went even further when, as a music critic, he wrote of Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila" in 1893. He announced that he had long given up Paris as impossible from the artistic point of view. The average Londoner, he alleged, confined his pretenses "to piety and politics, in both of which he is an unspeakable imposter." Your Parisian, it seems, "concentrates his ignorance and hypocrisy, not on politics and religion, but on art" and "believes that Europe expects him to be, before everything, artistic." So having thus, like a critical Samson, disposed of the pillars of French art, it is not surprising that Shaw failed to see any excellence in the "Samson" of Saint-Saëns—he did not even wait for the third act. Since that time many French composers have received similarly short shrift in London and for equally astonishing reasons.

The present boom for Berlioz in England is largely due to the opportunities he gives to conductors and the first-rate material he provides for critical controversy. It would be interesting to know what the English public itself really thinks, apart from what it reads about him. As M. Romain Rolland says, a noisy fame surrounds his person and his work. Debussy and Ravel are duly admired, but generally, one fears, with a certain English reserve. Perhaps the attitude is rather like that which admits Paris perfumes and Paris hats to be delightful things but scarcely worth the attention of the serious-minded. So London programs are now and then given a splash of French scent. But an all-French program! The Royal Philharmonic Society is now in a position to supply precise information about the London demand for French music. One has to admit, of course, that an all-English concert in Paris would add even greater attractions to home life for French people. English music is certainly less understood and appreciated in Paris than is French music in London.

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But what an enchanting world of sound is this to which Debussy ushers us. It is a strange fact that the musician can become less sensitive to sound, as sound, than many who know nothing about music. One remembers a servant maid who could always say without seeing which violin her master—a world-famous artist—was playing on, while his fellow-fiddlers were left guessing. And the big public is often harsher than the critic in its judgment on a voice. Debussy restored to musical art the glamour of sheer sound which it began to lose after Mozart. We are told that he was always fascinated by the mixed tones of great bells and devoted to analyzing their partial tones or harmonics. Like the French Impressionist painters of his time he was acutely sensitive to the medium he used and its strict limits of expression. He loathed the turgid and the prolix. "Nuages" and "Fêtes" are as fresh and lovely today as when they were written. In them sound has been clarified by an alchemy which could have been discovered only by one who had long searched and brooded over its mysteries.

Ravel is a completely different type of artist, although he too, is a supreme craftsman who never for a moment loses sight of his medium. As somebody said of him, one cannot imagine a misplaced note in any musical score of his, or, it might be added, one that would mar the surface of his sound-texture. For all his meticulousness, and despite his elegance and irony, Ravel offers us a new and characteristic beauty. Contemporary music includes few more beautiful things than the "Dawn" music of "Daphnis et Chloé." There are many passages in this ballet which seem to indicate that, after all, Ravel is at heart a romantic.

To sum up: as a great French critic has reminded us, a nation appears great or little in its art according to what period of its history we consider—often the seeming differences of race are really the differences of time. French music needs no defense, but, at present, although English audiences apparently understand German music—without necessarily being able to speak a word of German—one sometimes has the feeling that for a considerable number of listeners it is unfortunate that there is no way in which French music can be translated into English. Debussy was right when he declared that to love only one form of music is really not to love it at all.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Clarence, the Wart Hog," by Alfred Steward

Water Colorists at Chicago

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

EVERYBODY seems to like the present water color show at the Art Institute. It is gay, colorful, fresh, though perhaps a little too "flip" in spots. Can it be that most of the water color artists are interested only in dashing off trivialities and are perfectly satisfied to be called clever? If that is the case they have plenty of company, for most of us yearn to be called clever, and are quite satisfied if we succeed.

It is a difficult job to hang such an ebullient show, and it has been masterfully done. The walls are not crowded, the drawings are put where they do not compete with the color, and it is surprising how well so many lively sketches have been brought to rest upon the wall. I say sketches advisedly, for a large proportion of the work is of that nature, promising perhaps rather more than the artist was capable of fulfilling, but stimulating, nevertheless.

The show excels in things suitable for illustration of books, and in caricature. The caricature is good, though it does not reach the heights of Daumier, whose skill as a satirist and as a water colorist is now fully recognized. In a private collection in New York the other day I saw a simple water color in which Daumier showed an old man, in a butcher's smock, swinging a carcass of beef up to a hook. He was poised in the simplest of all monumental poses, the color was delicate and quiet, the modeling firm and strong. Frankly, there is nothing in this show that can compare with that in its tremendous sincerity.

The show is international, but so is the technique. It is difficult to say which nation a painter belongs to from looking at his work, except perhaps in the case of Germany. Here there is a sort of determined crassness and vulgarity which I cannot believe is permanent. It may be the outcome of a defensive attitude, to cover up deeper and more significant feelings.

A large part of one of the galleries is devoted to the work of Lucien Simon. The old Frenchman is still painting with all his dash and understanding, and there is plenty of force and richness in his work without any of the bizarre quality which is becoming so rapidly standardized.

There is no doubt that too many American painters are using a French technique. If they were to adopt a French accent in their speech, we would find it affected rather than cosmopolitan. I find the same affectation in pictures equally difficult to admire. The mannerisms are perhaps unconscious in many cases, for few of us have thoughts that are really ours. But there are many good pictures, and in sufficient variety to please all kinds of people.

Regardless of prizes, I found a number of pictures to admire: several of Simon's, particularly some little Breton girls wading in the surf, and a "Races in Brittany," full of air, sunshine and dash. From Spain, Roberto Domingo sent two small colorful things, "In the Bull Ring," and "The Picador." Among the American pictures I liked particularly "Supper Time," by Lee Blair, for its downright honesty, simplicity and having something to say. Rowena Fry did a good color illustration of Rush Street, Chicago, truly expressive of the place; Raymond Katz, a beautiful presentation of a tumble-down inn, green against the gray and squalid outposts of a city. Henry Keller paints a stirring "Wild Horses, New Mexico," and Edgar Miller several good things, one a prize winner. A rather magnificent landscape is Loran F. Wilford's "Along the Rio Grande," and Alfred Steward's amusing "Clarence the Wart Hog" must surely be seen.

Denys Wortman has several of his fine Gavarni-like drawings, fortunately familiar to many of us through the newspaper syndicates. He is doing something worth while, and doing it well.

'Potter's Field'

By L. A. SLOPER

PAUL GREEN is a poet who expresses himself through the drama. Author of stage works, short stories and a novel, he is known best for the plays "In Abraham's Bosom," which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1927, and "The House of Connelly." His latest work to reach the stage, "Potter's Field," which he calls "a symphonic play of the Negro people," is a poetic tragedy of moving power.

"Potter's Field" has been awaiting production for some time. It was published (Samuel French) in 1931, but only now has it been performed. This delay was probably due to the problems of staging posed by the playwright. Mr. Green's demands, if not quite so ruthless as Wagner's, are pretty exacting. Thus he asks that the play be presented without intermissions in the manner of "Götterdämmerung" and he requires a long series of blasting detonations coming ever nearer and culminating in an explosion that wrecks the Negroes' shacks in Potter's Field.

Nevertheless, the quality of the play justifies, in the opinion of this commentator, the trouble that must be taken in its staging. It is evidently written out of a deep love and sympathy for the proletarian Negroes of the South. It depicts with unsparing realism their poverty, misery, vulgarity and weakness. It reveals also their naïveté, their good humor, their religious impulse which is sadly diluted with superstition, the aspiration for better things which persists through the apparent hopelessness of their lot.

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Parallel with the naturalism of the play runs a symbolism which suggests its deeper meanings. Potter's Field is a mean shack-town for Negro workers on the outskirts of a college town. From the beginning of the play the blasting is heard for a highway which is to pass through the settlement. This sound forecasts a personal tragedy involved in the return from the road gang of a convict whose wife in Potter's Field is in love with another man. More, it symbolizes the march of the white man's civilization which is destined to trample out the pitiful homes of the Negroes. But the symbolism goes deeper; for the author holds out hope that through their suffering, represented by the digging of the chain gang, the Negroes will eventually win peace. "Dig on the road to Heaven! Digging towards the sun!"

The text of the play is couched in an idiom which may be taken as authentic, since the author has spent his life in touch with the Negroes. To those unfamiliar with it, the diction is a little difficult to follow at first. The characteristic turns of speech are indigenous. They repay attention, however, for they are salty, and redolent of the people and the land. Sometimes the speech is profane, sometimes it is coarse, but it is always true to its setting, and much of the time it is invested with a poetic beauty peculiar to itself.

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The effect of the play, in both its realistic and its symbolic aspects, is heightened by the incidental music of Dolphe Martin. Mr. Martin's score calls for one clarinet, one bass tuba, two kettledrums and a mixed chorus of 16 voices. His principal motif fixes the tragic atmosphere, and his use of spirituals and of popular songs enhances the mood of the various scenes and events.

Another unusual effect results from the use of a loudspeaker to convey to the audience the silent soliloquies of a character.

Several of the stage devices are reminiscent. The removal of the front wall of a house to show the rooms within recalls "Desire under the Elms" and other modern plays. The use of kettledrums to indicate the symbolic blasting is analogous to the employment of the tom-tom in "Emperor Jones." The final scene showing the convicts "digging on to Heaven" is strikingly similar to the famous "frieze" of the Children of Israel in "The Green Pastures." But these resemblances do not lay the author open to charges of imitativeness. After all, these devices are now part of the common language of stage direction.

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The first production, at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, hardly realized the full intentions of the author. The cast and the chorus were recruited from amateur or semi-professional ranks. Nevertheless their work was very creditable. The singers had to be carefully chosen, because it was necessary that they possess absolute pitch. And the actors, if they lacked the professional touch, made up for this by their earnestness and devotion. There have been distinguished precedents for the employment of Negro amateurs for stage work. "The Green Pastures" contained them, and more recently "Four Saints in Three Acts." The Negro is a natural actor. He has the childlike play spirit, he loses himself easily in his part. The performance was really impressive.

Nevertheless Mr. Green was not satisfied. He decided to close this preliminary engagement at the end of the first week, and devote a full week to rehearsal before opening in New York. He showed good judgment in this. For the early production, because of deletions in the text and because of inadequate mechanical preparation for the effect sought in the last scene, of the Negroes marching into the sun, left the author's meaning less clear than it might have been made. The week's rehearsals are to be devoted to building up the musical and dramatic expressiveness of the production and particularly the crescendo for the final curtain.

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Margaret Hewes presents "Potter's Field," a symphonic play of the Negro people, by Paul Green, directed by E. Stanley Pratt, orchestral score written and directed by Dolphe Martin. Week beginning April 16 1934. First performance.

Some American Art Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AN EXHIBITION of American painting, touching the wtrk of some 90 artists, has been gathered by the Philadelphia Museum of Art to indicate various trends in the contemporary movement.

One is at once impressed by the relatively insignificant place of the abstract in the ken of these artists. Although a few reduce objects to design essentials, the many continue to use recognizable forms, often for romantic as opposed to impersonal geometric effect.

Even among those who adventure in the abstract there are opposite approaches. One finds, for instance, the vividly impersonal design, "Radio Tubes," by Mr. Stuart Davis. The source of subject material is indicated in the title, but there is no capitulation to realism. Mr. Arthur Dove's "Cliquds and Water," on the other hand, presents a warm personal and emotionalized design, dependent for effect entirely upon the movement of its pattern elements. Its objective is not geometry, but rather an artist's appreciation of synthesis in play of land, sea and sky, intensified by the sweep of sails. There is between the Davis and the Dove versions much the difference that exists between the industrial and the purely cultural viewpoint.

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A considerable group of American painters concern themselves with still-life, and have arrived at finesse of technique coupled with fine sense of arrangement. Again viewpoints differ. There are those who treat subject matter literally, with delight in actual textures. Others are absorbed in the harmonizing of color and form values; still others in the use of material objects purely as point of departure for color pyrotechnics.

Similar undercurrents may be felt in the treatment of landscape. As there is romance of pigmentation in the still-life, so do we find romance in the rich paint crustation of Mr. Ernest Lawson's study; in the dramatic building of suspense through the shadow and light play of Mr. Francis Speight's "Starting at Umbria Street," or in the adventurous, upward-winding curves of road peopled with humans, animals and hill village in Mr. Maurice Sterne's "The Winding Road." Romance of an opposite type, however, is met in the acid treatment of drab houses by Mr. Charles Burchfield and Miss Georgina Klitgaard. While Lawson, Speight and Sterne cast a spell of human adventure, Burchfield and Miss Klitgaard bui' a creepy sense of revulsion.

The human aspect of life in these United States does not lack art champions. A vital art is coming from the Middle West. "American Gothic," by Mr. Grant Wood, with its hard yet not unsympathetic accuracy, deals with subject matter utterly at variance with the human element in and about New York. Mr. John Steuart Curry, another westerner with something to say, presents "Man Hunt," with touch of melodrama, in which horsemen follow in the wake of a bloodhound against the supporting illusion of scudding farm landscape. A third study of western types, "Missouri Musicians," comes from Mr. Thomas Benton. Wood touches the hard yet tender reality of farming folk, Curry the relentless, vivid action of primitive justice, and Benton the rawboned relaxation of field hands enjoying themselves.

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While many of the exhibitors tie in with this or that trend in choice of subject matter or in the handling of technique, a few stand out as individuals less readily classified. Among these are Miss Anne Goldthwaite, Mr. Leon Kroll, Mr. Alexander Brook, Mr. Henry Varnum Poor and Mr. Waldo Peirce. Brook and Poor contribute excellent self-portraits; Anne Goldthwaite and Kroll, figure studies, and Peirce the most enjoyable canvas in the exhibition from the standpoint of wholesome American humor. He titles his composition "Chamber Music," but in subject matter it deals with his small twins, who, with their spaniel between them, have roguishly discovered that by stretching they can just reach the keys of the grand piano.

Behind the entire contemporary art movement in the United States as thus exemplified, one feels moving the French spirit as opposed to the influence of the English on the painting of early America. It is a more gracious, a warmer and less formal atmosphere, stemming from the Impressionists, from Cézanne, Renoir, Matisse, Braque, Picasso and even, as in the romantic fantasy by Mr. Karl Free, giving hint of an early French art with the tinge of Watteau. It would be difficult to find in the present aggregate a wisp of heritage from such old-time Americans as West Sully, Stuart and the Peales.

Yet the influence is not all continental. The one American painter who lives again in the art of the present is Winslow Homer, whose clear-cut realism has been consciously or unconsciously absorbed into the fabric of such canvases as those contributed by Messrs. Gifford Beal and Edward Hopper.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Beware Of Cleverness

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS a curious thing that England, which produced Sir Isaac Newton, should distrust, and even despise, clever men. Such, however, is the case. Had Mr. Winston Churchill been able to maintain in riper years the proud reputation which he established as a youth of being the most stupid boy in Harrow School, he would long ago have become Prime Minister. The same attitude is revealed in Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's "Good Morning, Bill," at Daly's Theater. Mr. Wodehouse has lived for many years in America, a land where cleverness is rated at its true market value; but the old, ingrained, traditional, fundamental English outlook is not thus to be lightly forgotten.

The exigencies of Mr. Wodehouse's plot do, indeed, demand that his hero shall be a clever man, for his heroine has an unaccountable preference for abilities and intelligence. But, mindful of the prejudices of his audience, Mr. Wodehouse does at least insure that Bill Paradene shall not act like a clever man. One character in the course of this play remarks to another, with that slickness of phrase which has made Mr. Wodehouse the favorite author of politicians, taxi drivers and all classes of the community whose prosperity depends upon the possession of a ready flow of repartee—"If you had twice as much sense, you would be half-witted." This remark is not addressed to Bill Paradene. His conduct the greater part of the evening would not justify it. There are limits to even the grossest flattery.

But he is a tremendously amusing fellow, especially in Mr. Peter Haddon's agreeably asinine performance. The plot is simple enough. Bill falls in love with a woman doctor, and stops at nothing in order to persuade her to marry him. The medical part of the piece, though light-hearted and irresponsible, is not altogether as amusing as Mr. Wodehouse probably thought it would be, and, coupled with the small part of Lottie Birks, forms the weakest section of the entertainment. But the scenes between Paradene and Lord Tidmouth (another of that grand army of nitwits which Mr. Wodehouse commands with such superlative skill) are as funny as anything seen in a London farce in the last twelve months.

The production, by Mr. Reginal Bach, is competent—though why an evening dress which trails on the ground should be described as short passes comprehension, except that the play was first produced in 1927, and fashions alter quicker than texts.

Daly's Theater—"Good Morning, Bill," by P. G. Wodehouse, from the original by Ladislaus Fodor. Revived March 20, 1934.

Rosa Ponselle, Lucrezia Bori and Paul Althouse, of the Metropolitan Opera Association, New York; Mischa Levitski, Russian pianist; Giula Bustabo, young American violin virtuoso and a group of singers which includes Arthur Hackett, Coe Glade, Theodore Webb, Chase Baromeo and Jeanette Vreeland will appear in the May Festival at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 9 to 12. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Frederick Stock, will make its thirtieth annual appearance at the music festival, furnishing orchestral numbers and accompaniments for the University Choral Union of 300 voices, the Young Peoples Festival Chorus of 400 and the Stanley Chorus of women's voices.

Chicago Symphony Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

IN CLOSING its forty-third season (April 13), the Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave its subscribers definite assurance that the series of concerts—thanks to the success of the recent campaign to raise funds—would be continued as usual next October. The latter portion of the season must have given encouragement to the directors of the organization and to Mr. Stock, its conductor; for the audiences for all concerts have been more extensive than for several years. Moreover, the public enthusiasm has had a stimulating effect, and the playing has been distinguished for remarkable brilliancy and fire.

Mr. Stock and his associate, Mr. DeLamarter, have not had the season's conducting all to themselves. During the former's customary vacation his place was taken by Sir Hamilton Harty, the director of the London Symphony Orchestra, who led the orchestra to notable triumphs of art. Two other guest conductors were Mr. Rudolph Ganz, who took the baton for the performance of his amusing suite, "Animal Pictures," and Mr. Arnold Schönberg, who directed his own "Verklärte Nacht" and Five Pieces, as well as his arrangement of Bach's E flat major Prelude and Fugue. Composers are not, as a rule, highly efficient directors, even of their own music, and it was difficult to resist the conviction that the Austrian master would have been wiser if he had left Mr. Stock in charge of the interpretation of his works.

The season's novelties have included some interesting offerings. The American pieces included Mr. Copland's First Symphony and Dr. Hanson's "Romantic" Symphony. It cannot truthfully be said that either composition caused excitement in the listeners' bosoms. Modernism, as it was set forth in Mr. Copland's score, is beginning to sound—strange as it may seem—a little dated, and the romantic qualities of Dr. Hanson's music were insufficient to atone for a lack of strength and individuality. Of the native works the laurels were undoubtedly won by Mr. Leo Sowerby's new Passacaglia, Interlude and Fugue, and by Mr. Carpenter's "Sea Drift."

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The European novelties included Rieti's suite, "Noah's Ark," which was a rather mild diversion; Honegger's dances from "Nusch-Nuschi"; Georg Schumann's brilliantly scored variations of the folksong, "Gestern Abend was Vetter Michel da"; the Sailors' Dance from Glière's ballet "Pavot Rouge," and the Intermezzo, "The Walk to Paradise Garden," from Delius's opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet." There were also one or two older works that, however, had never been previously included in the orchestra's repertoire. Liadoff's Eight Russian Folksongs discovered real charm and will undoubtedly be heard again. One does not expect novelty from the music composed in the eighteenth century by Mozart; nevertheless Mr. Gregor Piatigorsky brought forward a concerto by that master that, originally composed for horn, had been arranged for the violoncello by Cassadó.

The series of performances brought forward the usual quota of soloists. The pianists included Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, Artur Schnabel, Egon Petri, Rudolph Ganz, Dalies Frantz, Guiomar Novaes, Gunnar Johansen and Vladimir Horowitz. Mr. Frantz and Mr. Johansen made first appearances here and both won success by reason of their brilliancy of performance. There were no new violinists, the familiar artists included in the roster having been Messrs. Elman, Milstein, Mischakoff and Szigeti. Mr. Daniel Saidenberg and Mr. Piatigorsky were heard in works for the violoncello and the one vocal soloist heard in the course of the season was Mme. Greta Stückgold.

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An interesting feature of the season was a program that was given (April 9) by Mr. Stock and his players as an expression of their appreciation of the response given by the subscribers to the deficit fund. Entitled "The Orchestra at Play," this performance presented the organization in a number of amusing extravaganzas. The gentlemen of the percussion department offered the Allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony on pots, kettles and various pieces of crockery. Maurer's Concerto for four violins was performed by four of Mr. Stock's violinists, who were disguised respectively as Paganini, Sarasate, Wilhelmj and an infant prodigy, and there was a highly diverting burlesque played on trumpets, whose music was interpreted by one of the orchestral artists attired as a ballerina.

. . . But Is It Art?

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE'S performance in "Double Door" is so truly terrific that it makes us, paradoxically, doubt seriously whether, after all, acting can really claim to be one of the arts.

When Edmund Kean played Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," Byron was so overcome that he completely lost control of himself. Even in comparatively recent days Irving could make audiences behave in a most extraordinary fashion. During his performance of Matthias in "The Bells," men whose glance had cowed income tax collectors shuddered and turned pale, and women clung in terror to the arms of their escorts.

Of course nothing like that happens now. Boiled-shirt modern playgoers are less easily moved than were the audiences of times when the pit extended right up to the footlights, and the only untoward incidents that occur in the Globe Theater are confined to the stage. But we can readily believe that Miss Thorndike's Victoria Van Brett belongs to the same order of acting as did Kean's and Irving's in the rôles just mentioned, and it is to be noted that theatrical historians invariably talk of such presentations as the pinnacles of the actor's achievement.

"Double Door" is, frankly, a play of horror. Robert Van Brett (Mr. Owen Nares), a somewhat weak-willed young man, marries a girl beneath him in social status, and his elder sister, Cornelia, eaten up with an immoderate family pride, despises and hates her sister-in-law. All her efforts are bent on separating the two young people, and when finally she sees that she has failed, she traps the girl in a sound-proof room, leaving her presumably to perish. Needless to say, the girl is rescued, but not before Miss Thorndike has had the opportunity to recall and surpass the most gruesome accomplishments of her Grand Guignol days in a scene in which Cornelia lapses into madness. All this, in Miss Thorndike's masterly handling, is more than impressive; but is it art?

That horror is compatible with the highest art would be difficult to deny. In what many people consider to be the greatest play ever written, a king, having discovered that he has unwittingly committed grave crimes, in desperate repentance grievously disfigures himself. When Œdipus emerges from the Theban palace with his eyes put out, the scene is more terrible than anything in "Double Door." But the point is that this scene is introduced, not in order to bring about a sudden and violent assault on the sensibilities of the audience, but as the final proof and vindication of the moral order of the universe. It is not an end in itself, but only a means to the attainment of something intrinsically far grander.

But in "Double Door" Miss Thorndike's tremendous collapse is the sole thing aimed at. This play strives after the thrill of horror for its own sake, not for the sake of a greater and deeper impression in which the thrill of horror may be made to take a legitimate constituent part. Miss Thorndike, by showing that an actress's most terrific effects may be gained in a rôle of mere sensationalism, thereby, curiously enough, casts a doubt upon the integrity of the art which she is at that very moment demonstrating with astonishing skill.

Nevertheless, the play seems likely to achieve great popularity. Fundamentally, its appeal is that of a game of endurance, played between Miss Thorndike, with able assistance from her company, on the one hand, and the audience on the other. Will Miss Thorndike, stalking about the stage in red bombazine, with one shoulder slightly tilted above the other, bullying her relatives, casting glances down her nose, imperiously waving her arms, conversing in moments of emotional stress in tones that suggest a strangled scream—will Miss Thorndike, doing all these things, and many more, be able to make the audience forget for one fraction of a second that they are only sitting in a theater, and that the buses a few yards away are merrily rushing into Piccadilly Circus? Can she, if only for the merest flash of time, scare them out of their comfortable assurance that they will safely catch the last train home? No one will be surprised if many thousands of people go to the Globe Theater in the coming months to find the answer to these questions.

Globe Theater—"Double Door," by Elisabeth McFadden. Directed by Henry Oscar. Presented March 21, 1934.

'Kolokola'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle's civic theater, the Playhouse, broke from its routine of plays for its fifth subscription production and presented a gay, engaging Russian musical revue, "Kolokola" (The Bells). Modeled after the world famous "Chauve-Souris," "Kolokola" employed some 30 members of Seattle's Russian colony. The scenes, 19 in all, with puppet interlocutors, swung the cycle of Russian temperament in delightful panorama. Tchekhov's "Swan Song" was included, but the two animated billboard numbers, a Cossack lullaby sung by Mme. Sosnovsky, a peasant dance by Miss Mara Petrova, and the Golden Eagle Balalaika Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Anatole V. Herman made "Kolokola" the different, good entertainment it was.

Film Subjects on Their Merits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SOME quality of novelty attaches to "As the Earth Turns," a Warner Brothers film, in that there has been no marked imposition of entertainment formulas upon the simple chronicle of Maine rural life. A novel by Gladys Hasty Carroll was the basis of the story arranged for the screen by Ernest Pascal. The picture is necessarily fleeting in its characterization because of the large amount of ground it has to cover in showing three households in their relation to their environment, with the action covering two winters, two springs, a summer and an autumn. So resourceful have the technicians become that the succession of the seasons is conveyed with persuasive atmospherics.

For central interest there is the romance of Jen, daughter of the Yankee farmer, Mark Shaw, and Stan, a Polish youth who comes with his father and mother and their two other children to work the farm adjoining the Shaw's. Jen's scheming stepsister, Doris, for a time intrudes between Jen and Stan. There is a misunderstanding, but when Jen returns from the city in the spring all ends as it romantically should. One expected more would be raised as an obstacle between the lovers, such as the racial barrier that would have been set up by local custom between the girl and her suitor, whom her neighbors would look upon as a "foreigner."

However, the acceptance of the only-spread material at its face value constitutes no small achievement. The spectator is allowed to have his own thoughts about Jen's stepmother, chronically dissatisfied with life on the farm; Jen's brother, who very nearly sacrifices his opportunity for a law education for the sake of the self-seeking Doris; Jen's shiftless uncle, and his wife who is so desperately overworked that she is rebellious against farm life. Something is made of the relish for rural life felt by Stan, Jen and her father. Stan's parents cannot adjust themselves to country ways. The director, Mr. Alfred Green, has avoided the temptation to play up the charm of Miss Jean Muir and so throw the part out of key with the whole. Nor is Stan required to be too much the conventional leading juvenile as impersonated by Mr. Donald Woods. Mr David Landau as Mark has a sympathetic rôle after a succession of odious film parts. Mr. Egon Brecher and Miss Sara Paddern convey well the characteristics of the Polish parents.

Columbia Pictures has stepped out of the rut in making "No Greater Glory," a screen version of Ferenc Molnar's novel, "The Paul Street Boys." Molnar sets his scene in a Hungarian city, showing how two gangs of boys took literally the militaristic instruction that was part of their school work, and how they applied this war-like behavior to their times of play. The stronger group, called the Red Shirts, exploits the weaker group, the Paul Street Boys, captures their flag and finally attacks their fort in a lumber yard. There are ingenious equivalents for bombing operations and hand-grenade combat, in which paper bags of sand provide ammunition. Stratagems hinging upon pretended defeats are used, with the Red Shirts trapped in four wooden sheds by the ingenious weaker group. The warfare comes to an end when the affair results fatally for one of the boys, and both factions sink their differences when they realize the futility of the militaristic mechanism that they have copied from the teachings of their elders. Exemplifications of the boyish point of view as an interpretation of adult behavior lend many serio-comic moments to the picture, which succeeds in remaining at all times an entertainment. That it is entertainment that means something is all to the good. Frankie Darrow Jackie Searle and other seasoned juveniles have the leading parts under the direction of Mr. Frank Borzage. Mr. Jo Swerling wrote the screen treatment.

E. C. S.

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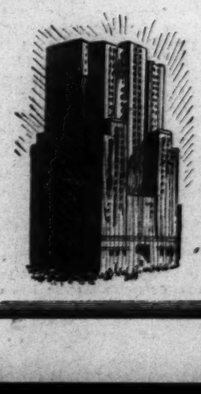

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Non-Jury Trials Are Shown to Be Gaining in Favor

Majority of States Now Allow Alternative, Report States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 21—Trial by judge instead of by jury, an alternative which is permitted in a number of the states, is gaining increasing approval, according to a study of this question made public by the American Legislators' Association today under the title "Twelve Good Men Are One."

Although the practice of allowing the defendant to waive jury trial in favor of a decision by the judge is not new it was not until the present century that it began to be seriously considered as a means of improving criminal procedure, the report said. Now, this practice is permitted in three-quarters of the states in the case of misdemeanors, and in one-quarter of them in the case of felonies.

That persons charged with offenses are taking increasing advantage of the opportunity of waiving jury trial when they desire, is indicated by figures compiled for the study. In Maryland, over the course of the past few years, jury trial has been waived in 86 per cent of the cases where this was permissible; in New Jersey it has been done in 51 per cent of the cases; in California, in 27 per cent of the cases; in Ohio, in 18 per cent. The experience of leading cities has been as follows: Chicago, 67 per cent; Indianapolis, 85 per cent; Detroit, 60 per cent; Milwaukee, 85 per cent.

"The basic theory of permitting the accused to waive jury trial," said the report, "is that it is advantageous to the accused, to the state and to society for him to do so. The outstanding advantage to the state of the non-jury trial is economy in time and in money. To society, the non-jury trial will render more accurate decisions, justice will more likely be meted out, and the prestige of our judiciary will be strengthened."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE MOON RISES" (Shubert). Last day of this Franz Lehar revival. "Gypsy Love" music with new book, costumes, settings. 8:30.

"POTTER'S FIELD" (Plymouth). Paul Green's interesting experiment in a "symphonic" play of Negro life, with music by a vocal orchestra. Last day. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Emil und die Detektive." Famous German boys' story made into an amusing film acted by a number of natural and unaffected youngsters. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Al Jolson's "Wonder Bar," with such song numbers as "Going to Heaven on a Mule," and interesting photographic effects produced by the use of many mirrors and other devices. Also Jean Parker in "Two Alone." Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:11, 8:49. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

BOSTON—Roscoe Ates in person. Screen feature, "Murder in Trinidad." 10:09 a. m., 1:14, 4:19, 7:24, 10:20.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

METROPOLITAN—Spencer Tracy and John Boles in "Bottoms Up," a comedy with emphasis on catchy musical numbers. Stage show features personal appearance of George Raft. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

ORPHEUM—Ramon Novarro and Lupe Velez in "Laughing Boy." From the novel of the same name. Jane and Katherine Lee head vaudeville bill. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

STATE—"Tarzan and His Mate," with Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also an "Our Gang" comedy, "Hi, Neighbor." Adventures which delight children. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

KEITH'S — Paul Lukas and Constance Cummings in Edna Ferber's "Glamour." Not yet seen. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. A refreshing comedy with both the stars at their best. 1, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Jean Sargent in a musical comedy; Willie Whopper cartoon; Screen Souvenirs; Walter Catlett comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Other Events

CURRY DRAMA FESTIVAL—William Congreve's "The Way of the World." Peabody Playhouse. 8:15.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School. 2:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in Dennison Memorial Hall, Concord Street, Framingham. 7:30.

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Celtic Music," lecture by Benedict Fitzgerald. Songs by Thomas A. Quinn. 8.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock climbing group. Meet at West Quincy station. 10 a. m.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PARADE — Starts from Masonic Temple at 1:30.

BOSTON ETHICAL SOCIETY—Dr. Abraham Myerson lectures on "Collaboration and Competition." 3 Joy Street. 11 a. m.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Constance Grosvenor Alexander lectures on "Virginia Woolf and a Few of the Bloomsbury Group." 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Movies: "Nature's Camouflage" and "Springtime Miracles" Admission free. 3 and 4.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Guest speaker, Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of Tufts College, and leader of the Community Church. Music by Robert Graham, trumpeter. 3 Joy Street. 5.

COMMUNITY CHURCH—David Ostrinsky speaks on "Russia and Her European Neighbors." Symphony Hall. 10:30 a. m.

MONDAY

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Our Native Wild Flowers," lecture illustrated with natural color pictures, by Mr. E. D. Putnam of Antrim, N. H. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

FOGG MUSEUM—"Lecture by Prof. Henri Focillon of the Sorbonne, Paris, on "Nineteenth Century French Drawings." In French. 4.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. Edgar Sheffield Brightman continues "Personality and Religion" lecture series, with "Personal Religion." King's Chapel. Admission free. 2:30.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE — Free lecture by W. L. Doob on "Propaganda" at 4:15. Free lecture on "Retail Store Advertising" at 3.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' MEETING—Rev. J. R. P. Sclater of Toronto speaks on "The Use of the Symbol in Teaching." Pilgrim Hall. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Holland," at 9:30 a. m. and "Spring Comes to Jamaica Pond," at 11:30 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Capella Choir	Yankee Singers	Pancho and his
5:15	garten; variety	Studio speaker	Local dance music.	orchestra
5:30	NBC piano duo	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong",	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	New Deal, talk	Bob White; feature	String ensemble
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	CBS soloist; orch.
6:15	Gang; pop'l'r variety	records; skits	Scores; Merry-Go-	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports	Arthur Brisbane	Round; music	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:45	Soloist; organ	Scores; events	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	World in Review	Vocal trio	Dramatic sketch	Rider Michaux and
7:15	Local dance music	Dunbar Quartet	Script act	congregation
7:30	Highland Clee Club;	After Dinner Revue	Local dance music.	Bert Lowe and his
7:45	piano soloist	Week Headlines	CBS dance music	orchestra
8:00	"The First American	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Comedy Capers
8:15	Sculptors"; talk	rine Band	Studio Party; so-	Organ recital
8:30	Hands Across Border	The Fletcher-Ray-	loists; orchestra	Local dance music.
8:45	Tessie the Typist	burn Stock Bill'	Munitions Problem	Getting the News.
9:00	Singing Clubs	House Party; Joe	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview	Cook; soloist; or.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Roy Helton, talk	Dance music
9:45	his orchestra	dramatic sketch	CBS piano team	Reports; news
10:00	Three Blue Notes	Al Trahan; vocal	Program from and	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Reports; sport review	groups; orchestra	to Little America	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	Mystery of Man,	Yankee Yarns	Jack Fisher's Or-
10:45	program from Chi-	dramatic sketch	Reports; music	chestra; soloist
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; events	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music.
11:15	folk dance music	News; dance music	ice; dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	"Peter the Great,"	Sign off
11:45	man's Orchestra	ily," sketch	Dramatic sketch.	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ; reports	Old South Church	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Gordon Quartet	Choir and organ	Local dance music.
12:30	Radio City Concert;	Musical Turns; so-	Soloist; harp ens.	Dramatic program
12:45	symphony orchestra;	loists; orchestra	From England	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	Political talk	Religious period	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus	Road to Romany	with speakers,	native program
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:15	Daniel Poling	soloist; orch.	ensemble	from New York
2:00	Bar - X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Everett Marshall;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores	chorus; orch	accordion; solos
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Sign off
2:45	vocal soloists	NBC musicale	soloists; trio	Silent
3:00	Frances Langford;	Talking Picture	New York Philhar-	Silent
3:15	trio; orchestra	Time, sketch	monic - Symphony	Silent
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Coe Glade; quar-	Orchestra, Arturo	Silent
3:45	orchestra	tet; orchestra	Toscanini, con-	Silent
4:00	NBC organ recital	Romance of Meat.	ductor; vocal so-	Silent
4:15	Talk, Dean Archer	NBC soloist	lists; Lawrence	Silent
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Pedro Via and his	Gilman, commen-	Organ recital and
4:45	sketch	orchestra	tator. All-Wagner	soloist
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	John B. Kennedy	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	NBC soloist; orch.	his orchestra	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Sentinels: chorus;	The Cosmopolitans	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	soloist; orchestra	Gems, farm talk	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Egon Petri, pianist;	Religious period,	Reports; news	Hampton Institute
6:15	NBC String Quartet.	from New York	Crusaders' music.	Negro Choir.
6:30	Studio reports	Salute program	Street of Dreams	Local dance music.
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists	Hollywood Stars	Family Theater	Time and news
7:00	Previn's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	pianist; soloists	Go-Round; pop	Martin Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and Nel-	Garden talk and	Family Theater	ple Baptist
7:45	son Orchestra	studio report	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Soloist and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Waring's Orch.	String ensemble
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	piano team	Studio recital
9:00	George Cohan; vocal	Rakov's Music and	Angelo Patri's	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra	popular soloists	Child Drama	dation; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Talk; Freddie Rich	Talk; music
9:45	NBC talk series	of Familiar Music	Entertains; pop.	Reports; news
10:00	Organ recital	Victor Young and	Dramatic sketch	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Ratesse	his orchestra	Organ recital	his orchestra
10:30	Voyage of the Seth	Lucrezia Bori;	Forty-five Minutes	Don Pauf and his
10:45	Parker schooner	Shilkret's Orch.	in Hollywood	dance orchestra

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:15 WBZ, Associated Press luncheon; talks, Cordell Hull, Frank A. Noyes.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album; program of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; History—Thomas Alva Edison.
3:30 WEEI, British Broadcasting Corporation program from London.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Library of Congress: Jacques Gordon, violin; Harold Bauer, piano.
4:45 WEEI, Shakespeare birthday anniversary program.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, O. Henry's story, "Ransom of Mack," dramatic sketch.
8:15 WAAB, Keyboard Fantasies: Frances Johnson and Donald Van Wart.
8:30 WAAB, College and Home Institute: "What Women Can Do."
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Planning Our National Life as a Part of the World's Life," Prof. J. R. DeHaas, Harvard Graduate School.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky and his orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Walter Damrosch and symphony orchestra; John B. Kennedy.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Address, Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.
12:00 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Polly Moran; James and Russell Gleason; Karen Morely; Nils Asther; Judith Anderson; Gene Austin.

Boston Art Notes

Alexander E. Yakovlev

With the announcement of the Boston Museum School that Mr. Alexander E. Yakovlev will join the staff there have been exhibited for these past few days leaves from the folio of reproductions of portraits which he has drawn and painted. The display is of interest for a number of reasons. It reveals a solid talent, an intellectual curiosity and a capacity to apply fine art to use; it also stirs up speculation as to just what influence this famous Russian will exercise upon his pupils.

Mr. Yakovlev was a member of that group which influenced art affairs in Russia before the revolution, the Mir Iskusstva, "World of Art." It pursued art for art's sake, sought refinements of execution and encouraged a native art. To that group belonged Nicholas Roerich, Constantin Somov, Levitan, Serov, Bakst and Diaghilev. Probably the Russian art known to most of us in the theater and dance and graphic arts sprouted from this source. Most of the painters stressed the decorative, and even in this small collection of works by Yakovlev, we discover the tendency to distill in portraiture the design which characterizes the features.

These are depictions of natives of different lands, of tribesmen of the Belgian Congo, Arabians and Orientals. Yakovlev portrays with an inimitable clarity, with a conviction as to all measures and shapes, and with a discerning eye for distinguishing physical traits. Realistic color is used to a degree, so that the flesh tints, and ornaments are seen naturalistically. However, there is the least tightening of lines into conventionalization; muscles, contours, embellishments are modified so that, although they are flat, they are telling. This method evinces an increased sense of reality despite the fact it is not photographic. There is a condensation of factors which yields more per square inch.

So far as the school is concerned this new tutor will certainly help to restrain excessive naturalism. There will be a new viewpoint instilled, and a new discipline. We look forward to results.

D. A.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, April 22, Art Club Galleries, final concert by The Flute Players.

Tuesday evening, April 24, at the Women's Republican Club, concert by the Apollo Club Chorus.

Wednesday afternoon and evening, April 25, at the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, joint recital for string quartet, also Mr. Lautner, tenor, and others.

Thursday evening, April 26, at the Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducter.

Friday evening, April 27, at the Boston Art Club, an evening of music under the direction of Louis Cornell.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 27 and 28, in Symphony Hall, final pair of concerts for the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 30, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the penultimate pair of the season's Boston Symphony concerts (April 20-21) Dr. Koussevitzky prepared a balanced program consisting of the "Prometheus" Overture and the Eighth Symphony of Beethoven, the Suite from de Falla's "El Amor Brujo" and the Bach-Respighi Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor.

After a lively performance of the overture, the symphony came to gay, joyous realization appropriate to the approaching close of a successful season. The de Falla dances were a marvel of subtle pictorialization, full of color and instinct with evocative power. The performance emphasized once more the sensitiveness and flexibility of the orchestra and the poetic imagination of its conductor.

The Respighi transcription brought the concert to a rousing conclusion. It is possible to feel that there is a little too much of the "Pines of Rome" in this version of Bach, but its transcriber is at least a master of orchestration and this piece does march and it does sound. The brilliant performance elicited an ovation from the Friday audience.

L. A. S.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Potter's Field," Paul Green's absorbing play of Negro life, closes tonight at the Plymouth. After a week of revision it will be presented on Broadway.

"The Moon Rises" also closes tonight after a week at the Shubert. This leaves "Her Majesty the Widow," at the Hollis, as the only play available to Boston theatergoers next week.

Two engagements are scheduled for the Colonial: "The Circus Girl," with Molly Picon, for the week of April 30, and Walter Hampden in repertory for the week beginning May 7.

"Biography," with Irene Purcell in the leading rôle, is set for the week of April 30 at the Hollis.

Business Perks Up For Auto Salesmen

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 21 (AP)—Large increases in business over last year, running as high as 70 per cent in some cases, are reported by automobile dealers in this section.

Cars that cost less than $1000 are being sold in largest quantities, but the higher-priced machines also are much more in demand than a year ago. One dealer of high-priced cars reports selling more machines so far in 1934 than during the entire year of 1933. The used car business also is booming, with some dealers reporting sales 100 per cent ahead of last year.

Providence Enjoys Longer Pay Line-Ups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21—The effects of the bank holiday of March, 1933, may account for some of the increase, but lines before factory pay windows in Rhode Island in March this year were about 35 per cent longer than in that month last year.

And the gain wasn't localized. All groups and all localities, the State Department of Labor reports, had greater numbers employed at the end of March this year than at the end of that month in 1933.

The employment gain in the 270 industries reporting, from the end of January this year to the end of March was 9.5 per cent, while the increase from the end of February to the end of March was 1.3 per cent, indicating a slight letting up in the skyward trend during the winter season.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 46 degrees, gradually becoming warmer by Sunday night; gentle to moderate northwest to southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; probably light frost tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds, with weather probably overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	51	Miami, Fla.	66	84
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	56	72
Chicago	38	46	New York	44	64
Denver	46	64	Philadelphia	44	64
Helena, Mont.	46	76	St. Louis	40	54
Jacksonville	62	78	St. Paul	32	46
Kansas City	36	62	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	42	60

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 21. B—Maximum April 20.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:58 p. m., Sunday, 5:12 a. m. Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 1:01 p. m.

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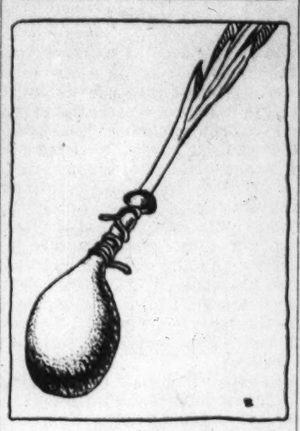
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Flower Preserver

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a new and effective way of preserving cut flowers, especially those that must be sent some distance. This attachment, for which Edwin Siegler and William Gear of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been given U. S. Patent No. 1951777, is rather like a small rubber balloon. It is filled with water and slipped over the stems of the flowers; then a cord is wound around it tightly enough for the water to create a pressure in the bulb. Now, you can readily see that this will force the moisture up into the flowers, and so keep them fresh long after they would have wilted under ordinary care.

In Lighter Vein

What's an Anvil?

A wizened little Irishman applied for a job loading a ship. At first they told him he was too small, but finally they gave him a trial. He seemed to be making good, so they gradually increased the size of his load until he was carrying a 300-pound anvil under each arm. When he was halfway across the gangplank it broke and Pat fell in. With a great splashing and sputtering he came to the surface.

"Trow me a rope!" he shouted, and again sank. A second time he rose to the surface.

"Trow me a rope!" he shouted again. Once more he sank, but rose struggling.

"Say!" he sputtered angrily, "if one uv you shpalpeens don't hurry up and t'row me a rope I'm goin' to drop one of these things!"—*American Mutual Magazine.*

—Humorist

Wife: "Rupert, we've had this birdbath a fortnight now, and I've never seen a bird use it yet. Just slip on your bathing costume and splash about in it to show them what it's for!"

Arithmetic Shark

A greengrocer's horse-drawn cart was moving very slowly down the street, followed at some distance by the owner, who kept yelling: "Halfpenny each, fine oranges," and then, "Two a penny, fine large oranges."

A Cockney standing by turned to his pals and said: "Lummee, hark at 'im; he's a bloomin' ready reckoner."—*Sydney* (N. S.) *Post-Record.*

The Editor's Puzzle

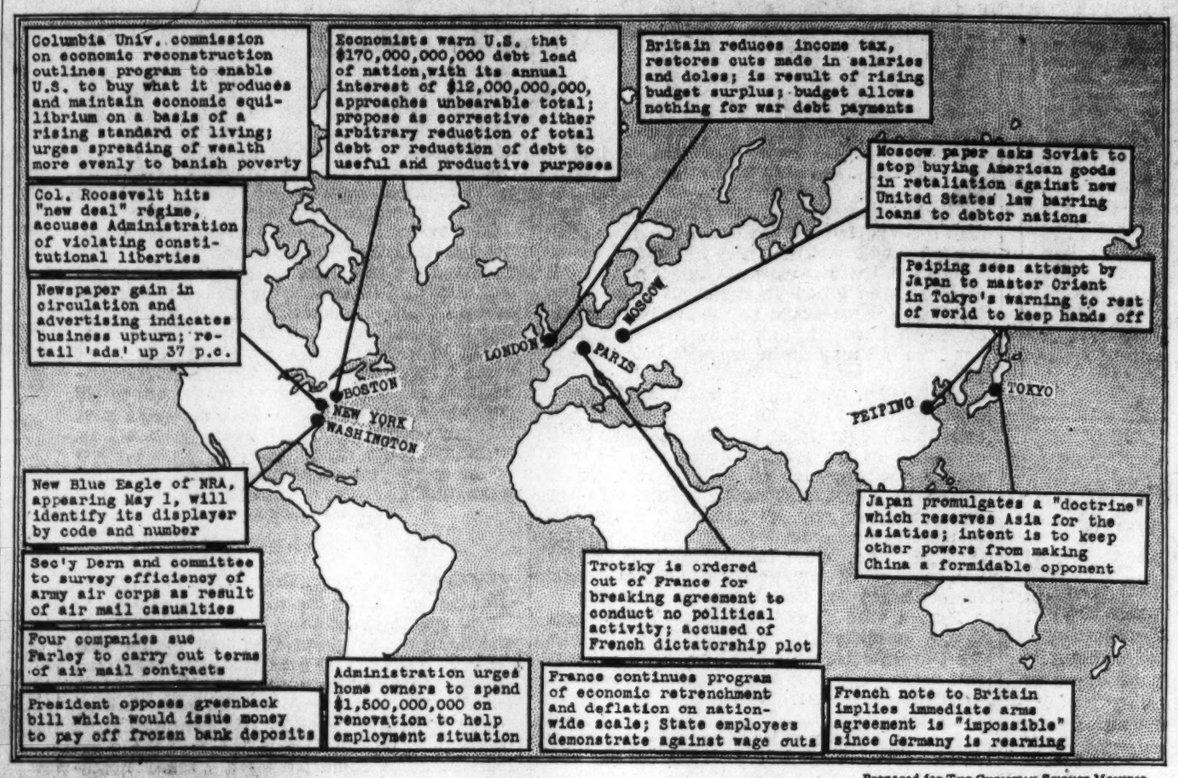
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

304

Where's your husband located now Mrs. Jones said Mrs. Smith? Being a very able man and having done plenty well in his last place, I reckon that he is drawing down somewhere near $10 a day

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Columbia Univ. commission on economic reconstruction outlines program to enable U.S. to buy what it produces and maintain economic equilibrium on a basis of a rising standard of living; urges spreading of wealth more evenly to banish poverty
Economists warn U.S. that $170,000,000,000 debt load of nation, with its annual interest of $12,000,000,000, approaches unbearable total; propose as corrective either arbitrary reduction of total debt or reduction of debt to useful and productive purposes
Britain reduces income tax, restores cuts made in salaries and doles; is result of rising budget surplus; budget allows nothing for war debt payments
Moscow paper asks Soviet to stop buying American goods in retaliation against new United States law barring loans to debtor nations
Col. Roosevelt hits "new deal" régime, accuses Administration of violating constitutional liberties
Newspaper gain in circulation and advertising indicates business upturn; retail 'ads' up 37 p.c.
Peiping sees attempt by Japan to master Orient in Tokyo's warning to rest of world to keep hands off
LONDON
MOSCOW
PARIS
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PEIPING
TOKYO
New Blue Eagle of NRA, appearing May 1, will identify its displayer by code and number
Japan promulgates a "doctrine" which reserves Asia for the Asiatics; intent is to keep other powers from making China a formidable opponent
Sec'y Dern and committee to survey efficiency of army air corps as result of air mail casualties
Trotzky is ordered out of France for breaking agreement to conduct no political activity; accused of French dictatorship plot
Four companies sue Farley to carry out terms of air mail contracts
President opposes greenback bill which would issue money to pay off frozen bank deposits
Administration urges home owners to spend $1,500,000,000 on renovation to help employment situation
France continues program of economic retrenchment and deflation on nation-wide scale; State employees demonstrate against wage cuts
French note to Britain implies immediate arms agreement is "impossible" since Germany is rearming

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Hairdresser for Shut-ins

A GIRL who had been a beauty operator before her marriage found it necessary to help meet expenses while her husband worked at a pitifully low wage. She thought of all the shut-ins who were unable to go to the beauty parlors, so she began calling at their homes, offering to wash hair, manicure nails, give facials, and put in water waves. Having kept her license, she could do this work; and she found a quick response from these people who, of course, wish to appear as well as anyone else to their friends.

Marjorie S.

Your Camera

Clouds in Landscapes

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

NOTHING adds more to the beauty of landscape pictures than clouds. Every effort should be made to include them. Photographic films are so sensitive to the blue rays that unless they are screened through a yellow filter they merge with the sky and are lost in the photograph.

The use of the ordinary filter, results in such prolonged exposure that ordinarily it is useless except when the camera is used on a tripod. There are on the market, however, filters for use in reproducing clouds; they are called "cloud filters." These are graduated filters, the top part being yellow and the lower clear glass. They merely slip over the barrel of the lens, and are removable at will.

Through the used of this type of filter, it is possible to tone down or reduce the intensity of the reflected light from the sky, and at the same time, give the proper exposure to the near-by landscape. The upper yellow part is used at the top of the lens. In use, simply slip it over the lens and forget that it is there. This filter is of use only in the photographing of landscapes. There are many other types of filters for use under different conditions, to be discussed in a future article.

No change is made in the developing of films exposed through the sky or graduated filter. It will be found that all the beauty of the clouds in the original landscape are retained in the picture.

Brevities

Chicago Tribune: And we're right glad Mr. Lincoln didn't think of it, because history would then be full of SEM (Slavery Emancipation Movement), ISSA (Invasion of Southern States Authority), SBSP (Saving Border States Plan), CJDC (Chase Jeff Davis Corporation), LBLC (Lick Bobby Lee Council), and the MTGA (Marching Through Georgi: Administration).

Humorist: "Why aren't weather forecasters more accurate?" asks a writer. Possibly because they are allowed only one guess at a time.

Des Moines Register: A number of idle actor have taken jobs on Broadway as sandwich men. It is the first time the filling has been identified so clearly.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO fountain is so small but that heaven may be imaged in its bosom.—HAWTHORNE.

"I Think I Hear Him. Sh-h!"

Mrs. Cora Snyder, Manitou, Colo., Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for This Picture of Buddy and Mitzi, Who Think They Hear Their Master's Voice.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Minister and the Saw

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

NOW there came to me one of the sons of the Prophets, even a young minister, and he said, My church treateth me harshly. And I said, What hast thou done to thy church? And he said, I upbraided them, and I told them they were Miserable Sinners. And I answered, Thou didst speak truthfully and unwisely. And he said, Is it not wise to speak the truth? And I said, It is not wise to speak anything else; but Truth is precious, and should be used with Economy. And he said, There were Great Reforms that needed to be wrought in that Town, and a Great Work to be done, and I had hoped to Inspire the Church to Do Those Things. But they are stiff-necked, and they seek to Fire me.

And I said to him, Come with me into my Garden.

And we went out into the Garden, and I took with me a Saw.

And I said, Climb thou this tree, for thou art younger than I. And he climbed the Tree, and sat upon a Limb thereof as I showed him.

And I said, That limb needeth to be Cut Off. Take thou the saw and Cut it Off.

And he began to saw beyond him.

And I said, Saw on the other side.

And he began to saw, but he stopped, and he said, If I saw the limb between myself and the Tree, I shall surely fall.

And I said unto him, The minister who pusheth a Reform faster than his Church will follow him, and findeth himself Fired, is like unto the man who Ascendeth a Tree, and Saweth off a Limb between himself and the Tree.

And I left him there, and I went into mine House. And he sat there Some Little Time in Deep Meditation.

And he Climbed Down, and returned to his own Church. And he called the elders thereof together, and he said, I have been foolish, and have sought to Bring in the Millennium Before Sundown. Be patient with me, and I will strive to be more patient with the Church.

And they answered and said, Now thou art Talking like a man of Sense. Continue thou to chasten us for our sins, and show us how to be better, but expect not the Impossible, and lo, we will stand by thee till the Cows Come Home.

And the minister whom the Church was about to Fire took thought, and added a Cubit to his Stature; and his Church Rallied about him, and the last I heard some of the things he wanted to Get Done were being done.

And he wrote me a letter, saying, O Safed, thou didst have me Up a Tree, but behold I am down and on the Job, and if thou wouldst see a happy and united and hustling Church, where the people love their minister, and the minister loveth his people, and where everything is up and moving, and good is being done, come over and see us.

And I read the letter and rejoiced. For there are Ministers who have learned How to Saw, but neither When nor Where. And if they will Climb my Apple Tree I will teach them wisdom.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Bedstead of Og

THE bedstead of Og, which the writer of Deuteronomy (3:11) tells us was still preserved in his own day at "Rabbath of the children of Ammon," is described further as "a bedstead of iron." Scholars suppose that the Hebrew word *eresh* (literally "bed") is here used in the sense of "a sarcophagus," and that the material of which it was made was hard black basalt, which was very common in Bashan, the territory of King Og, and "actually contains a proportion of iron" besides resembling it.

In any event, the "bedstead" (or sarcophagus) was of huge proportions, measuring 9 cubits by 4; and, since the "cubit" used at that period seems to have been about 21 inches in length, the proportions would be 15¼ feet by 7 feet. By way of comparison, it may be noted that Goliath's height was only "six cubits and a span" (I Sam. 17:4), that is, about 10½ feet; though in fairness to the Philistine it should be noted that in the case of Og the figures cited are evidently outside measurements of the "sarcophagus."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Corinthians—The *o* is not short; sound it as in obey.

Mary Magdalene—*May'-ry Mag'-da-leen.*

Residue, scripture, illusion, delusion, absolute, dissolution, endure—Watch the *u*'s. They are not to be sounded as *oo*'s.

Throughly—Pronounced as spelled, *throo'-ly.*

Jerusalem—*Je-roo'-sa-lem,* not *Jeh-roos'-lum.*

Saith—*Seth.*

(1), (2)—Read as *one, two.*

Ecclesiastes—The first *e* is short.

Divest—The *i* is short.

Hygiene—Preferably three syllables.

Evangelize—The first *e* is as in create.

Transition—The *s* is sounded as *s*, not *z, tran-sizh'-un.*

Material—*Ma-tee'-rih-al* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *account*).

Possession—The first *o* is not long; it is clipped as in connect.

Relinquished—The *n* is as in *ink.*

Ego—The *e* is preferably long.

Destroy, destruction, indestructible—The first *e* is sounded as in create.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Others First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

STRANGE events brought John W. Wilson, 18-year-old Civilian Conservation Corps laborer to the commencement of his preparation for the career which he had long dreamed of. Through presentation of a scholarship, he has begun his work at the Oregon Institute of Technology; he hopes that he will emerge a radio operator.

John is a CCC camp hero. He lost his leg when he rushed beneath a falling timber near Yale, Wash., to push a comrade to safety. "Anyhow, it was better for me to be hit than him—he's got a family," he said. Later came the revelation of the secret which was near to his heart—his ambition. Attendants heard such things as: "I wonder if this'll keep me from being a radio operator."

Learning of the young man's ambition, members of the radio class of the Oregon Institute of Technology held a conference, which ended with the award of a scholarship to him. His work at the institute has begun and class instructors have said that he has the requisites of a good student.

John Wilson dreams that some day he will wear a stripe of gold braid at the cuff and rule a radio shack on shipboard. All his friends realize that he has a great qualification, he thinks of others first.

Daily Anecdote

McKinley's Memory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

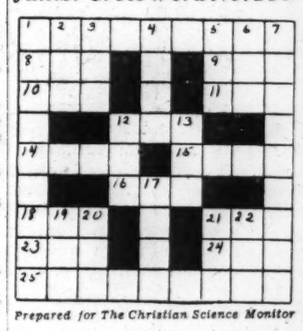
PRESIDENT McKINLEY possessed an accomplishment much sought by politicians: a keen memory for names and faces.

During his congressional career he entertained at his Canton home a fellow congressman. On this occasion, while walking down the street, greeting his townsmen and countrymen calling them familiarly by name, they met a countryman whom McKinley saluted warmly; he asked about the crops, about his family, wife and babies—and particularly about the gray horse. This last intimate touch pleased the farmer greatly.

As McKinley and his friend went on their way, the friend remarked, "That was all right about the crops, and even a fair guess about the wife and babies; but, how in the name of sense did you know about the gray horse?"

"Oh, that was easy," replied Mr. McKinley. "Didn't you see the gray hairs on his coat?"

Junior Cross-Word No. 160



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Capital of Victoria, Australia.
8—Exist.
9—Water.
10—Snare.
11—Through.
12—Couch.
14—Wingless insect.
15—Taverns.
16—Edible tuber.
18—Greek letter.
21—Snake.
23—Near the equator.
24—Cape in Massachusetts.
25—Marmolata is highest peak in these mountains.

Down

1—City in northern Ohio.
2—Before.
3—Allow.
4—Formerly.
5—Corded fabric.
6—No (Scot).
7—Persons of mixed European and Asiatic descent.
12—Delaware—lies between Delaware and New Jersey.
13—Faint.
17—First man.
19—Also.
20—Shoemaker's tool.
21—Something used in game of baseball.
22—Number.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Want a Good Leash?*

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks doesn't like to be taken out on his leash, and today he brought it over to my house and wanted to know if there was some place he could hide it —
But just then the Boss came around the corner of the house and when he saw Tiddlywinks and his leash, he said—"Well, well—Do you want somebody to take you for a stroll?"
And would you believe it—he took it and snapped it on the collar —
And away we went!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Inflation—or Inflation

ONE definition of the art of politics—an art whose right employment makes the politician a statesman—is the adjusting of conflicting interests within the community. Today in Washington, President Roosevelt faces one of the most difficult tasks of adjustment his Administration has encountered. He is conferring with senatorial spokesmen of the silver bloc. He is attempting to head off their demands for remonetization of silver under the mandate of the Dies-Thomas bill. These silver demands, coupled with the McLeod bill for government payments to depositors in closed banks, constitute the gravest immediate danger to the President's program.

The strength of the silver bloc is not merely the influence of senators from silver-mining states; it is supported by the whole power of the inflationist sentiment, and inflationist sentiment is still strong throughout the farming community and among debtor classes. Devaluation of the dollar has not satisfied farmers who have seen a new break in grain prices this week. In the matter of inflation the President is the prisoner of his own promises. Only last October he declared:

> I do not hesitate to say in the simplest, clearest language of which I am capable that although the prices of many products of the farm have gone up . . . I am not satisfied with the extent of the rise, and that it is definitely a part of our policy to increase the price. If we cannot do this one way we will do it another. Do it we will.

Between October and March the index of farm prices rose only from 70 (average prices from 1910 to 1914 are taken as 100) to 76.

Moreover, the President has weakened his position by temporizing with the silver bloc. He has granted too many of their demands. He is endeavoring now to compromise with them by agreeing to a permissive rather than a mandatory remonetization of silver. In this form, silver legislation would merely give the President power to act at his discretion. The best that can be said for such a device is that it may be the only way to avoid mandatory remonetization. A flat rejection of silver demands would be far more pleasing to those who believe that this is an occasion when Mr. Roosevelt's courage is a better weapon than his charm.

The obvious course is for the President to stick to his own brand of inflation—budgetary inflation. His program for this was well set forth in his budget message in January. It provided for putting $1,000,000,000 a month into circulation chiefly for public works and relief. Public opinion quickly absorbed the shock of this program. Even Wall Street raised few objections, because definite limits were set to the amount of inflation. But expenditures have not been made at the rate expected. The full inflationary effect has not been felt, and although there has been a definite improvement in business, the gain has been chiefly in industry rather than agriculture.

Also, crop restriction under the AAA has not been a success. At the same time, price-fixing under the wings of the Blue Eagle has tended to increase the cost of things the farmer has to buy. Mr. Roosevelt's problem, therefore, is the old one of redressing the balance between farm and industrial purchasing power. It is complicated by the fact that most of his political support comes from the farm states. Can the President satisfy the farmers and inflationists and still fulfill his commitment to sound money? Apparently his best chance is to wean some of the inflationists away from the silver bloc by pushing budgetary inflation.

The Administration has recently been forging a new instrument for this purpose—the plan to promote the expenditure of $1,500,000,000 on home repairs. This scheme may temporarily satisfy some of the inflation sentiment and stave off silver inflation. But no one knows how well it will work, and any benefit for farm prices from it is extremely doubtful. The great trouble is that the farmers have been taught to believe that the Government can solve their problems. They have been taught this, not only by the President and by the Democrats, but by Republicans, and for at least a decade. From this sowing the United States may soon reap the whirlwind of inflation unless the President is more successful than he has ever been in practicing the art of politics.

Oil in Britain

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in Great Britain by the introduction of a government bill to control the boring for and ownership of natural oil. If petroleum were procurable in abundance in Britain, the consequences would be of first-rate importance for the industrial future of the country, and it was not unnaturally supposed that the Government would not have proposed this measure unless it had some special information.

What has actually happened is that certain persons, among them representatives of foreign interests, have been making inquiries with a view to obtaining licenses to bore for oil. That it exists in various parts of England and Scotland has been known for some time. In one case borings produced a small continuous output—though it has amounted to only a few barrels a day.

The fact that there is a possibility of procuring oil in commercial quantities is, however, sufficient ground for legislative action. The time for controlling a possibly great future industry is before vested interests have been created. The ownership of the mineral below the surface is the governing question. According to the present law, everything below and above the surface of the earth belongs to the ground landlord. This right has brought immense wealth to landowners under whose soil coal has been found. In the event of oil being discovered there would be the further complication that a well sunk under the ground of one landlord may drain the area belonging to another.

The British Government has wisely decided that the ownership of all petroleum which may exist in the country at present unknown shall be vested in the state. Persons who wish to search and bore for oil will be required to obtain a license and make payment to the Exchequer for any oil produced. They will arrange with landowners for the necessary facilities, and, these having been made, the landowners will have no further rights beyond compensation for disturbance to property.

Thus a wise precaution is taken to insure that if an oil industry arises in Great Britain, the Government, as the owner of the mineral, will be in control of the whole situation and will derive revenue from it.

An important precedent is thus set which, it is felt, ought to have its influence on the coal trade, where landowners constitute a vast vested interest which clogs the whole industry. They would have to be bought out if the state proposed to acquire the ownership of the mineral; but there would be no necessity to pay for mineral rights in coal which awaits development. The action taken in regard to oil may facilitate restoring efficiency to Britain's greatest industry.

A Club or a Boomerang?

IT IS not likely that the Johnson act forbidding loans to nations which have already defaulted on their borrowings will interfere very much with capital movements out of the United States. Investors have been too thoroughly burned to begin soon to buy foreign bonds again. Banks will be deprived of some profitable business in participating in short-term loans abroad. But, with so much financing to do at home, the deprivation is not serious, nor will it excite commiseration.

According to a State Department interpretation of the act, the measure bars loans to those countries which have made only token payments on their war debts as well as those which have defaulted. The interpretation is a highly dubious one. Whatever one may think about the intentions of the token payers, their tokens were regarded by President Roosevelt, in the language which he employed in accepting them, as exempting the remitting nations from default. Now the token payers and the defaulters are lumped together as defaulters. The act must therefore be regarded as a war debt club.

If the British budget is any criterion, the club will have no effect at all. Not an item in Mr. Neville Chamberlain's current estimates provides for the next war debt installment. Conditions have changed considerably since the same procedure was adopted to persuade the debtors to follow the post-war example of Finland and Britain in sending missions to Washington to fund their obligations. Both debtors and creditor have become stiff-necked. No settlement can possibly be reached by once again stressing the pay-up attitude of the creditor—only a return of bad feeling.

In other respects the Johnson act may be a boomerang instead of a club. The case of Soviet Russia is pertinent in this connection. Recognition of Russia was supposed (without very much justification) to be the harbinger of an immense volume of trade with Russia. Trade was to be financed on credits which are now barred till the Soviet composes its debts to the United States. Russia appears almost as immune to such pressure as the war debtors. Thus the new foreign trade policy of the Administration based on credit operations by the new Export-Import banks is likely to be handicapped by the Johnson act.

It may be that the measure will get another "clarification." The continued advertisements of Soviet bonds for sale in the United States suggests this possibility.

Let's Have the Truth

PUBLIC utilities are facing a showdown. To find out where the consumer's utility dollar goes stirs the New York Legislature, after considerable gubernatorial pressure, to order a thorough investigation of utility operations. Furthermore, the specter of a federal survey threatens holding companies of the Insull type. And many states are finding it more difficult than ever to mark time in the face of an urgent public demand for lower rates.

This is the utility picture as it stands, although events are tumbling over each other in rapid succession since charges were flung at New York legislators that they were involved in corrupt relationships with utilities. Whether or not this is true, few deny that utilities maintain powerful lobbies and that legislation seeking to give the states stricter control over utilities has been tabled with amazing regularity. The public has a right to know if there is anything behind such charges. And the only way to find out and set the public mind at rest is—investigate.

From this public demand arises a unique situation. Certain champions of utility reform are gaining ground in the face of almost impossible odds. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, for instance, pushed through his investigation proposals on the reluctant votes of legislative leaders who found it advisable to cater to public demand. Other states, notably Massachusetts, continue to fumble utility measures, although admitting that holding companies are beyond the reach of present law.

It may be that public utility opponents, in linking a dozen New York legislators with throwing their votes for utilities, are taking this way to stir up the public. At any rate, this is precisely what has happened. Varied and pointed charges of unfair business practices within the utilities had no such electrifying effect on legislators. And while the public has been tolerant toward many weaknesses, it will not consciously countenance lobbying of such vicious type as that alleged to be threatening the very foundations of American democracy.

In any controversy of this sort, it should not be overlooked that charges, however long and loud, do not necessarily indict the whole structure of utilities. On the contrary, utilities, as a whole, have much to be said in their favor. But the public somehow cannot reconcile sincerity of purpose with a solid utility front against investigation and regulation. Presuming that utilities as a whole are sound, would it not be a real benefit to the industry to have this proved to the public? Investigations may, as many utility experts say, be wasted effort so far as they are concerned. But is anything wasteful that brings out the truth?

Two Presidents and Haiti

FOR nineteen years the people of Haiti have smarted under the conditions imposed by a treaty, a protocol and loan contracts which, in the words of President Stenio Vincent in a letter to President Roosevelt last December, were "to infringe the essential attribute of the sovereignty of a friendly nation." In the same letter President Vincent asked, "Is this disparagement of a member of the great Pan-American family, after all, really necessary?"

The Presidents of the United States and Haiti, after direct conversations carried on in French in the White House, have apparently answered in the negative, and the press announces that Haiti is to control henceforth its own finances. It had been agreed, in August of last year, that the marines were to be removed in October of this year. If the arrangements for the removal of the American supervision of the customs and finances of Haiti are carried out, another important milestone in inter-American relations will have been passed.

The relations between the United States and Haiti, in the wide scheme of American affairs, are apparently unimportant. But, like those with Cuba, these relations are the outward symbols of the spirit and will of the United States; they are the weather vanes which point the direction of America's real feeling with respect to her neighbors. One by one under the present Administration, continuing a trend begun in previous régimes, the evidences and appearances of imperialism in the Caribbean are being liquidated.

Freeing Haiti from economic bondage is, therefore, much more than an act of justice. The people of Haiti have proved their capacity to conquer depression by balancing their budgets and by building up surpluses in their treasury. They have received no more than they deserved. But the manner and the spirit in which the American Administration has gone about severing irksome curbs upon Haiti add another proof of its sincere desire to eliminate suspicion in the Latin-American world.

How Peary Won

Book of the Day

TWENTY-FIVE years have elapsed since Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary reached the north pole. Though subsequent achievements in polar research have submerged the details, time has not obscured the significance of Peary's triumph.

Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, an assistant on that great adventure, signalizes the anniversary with an account of "How Peary Reached the Pole" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3)—the most comprehensive story of the expedition since Peary's own narrative.

Sacrifice and Devotion

It is a record of adventure, sacrifice and devotion. Readers will sense the loyalty that Peary inspired in his men in the dramatic account of the last moments before the start of that grueling struggle from Cape Columbia, north over the desert of polar ice. "It was like the night before the Big Game," relates the author who once played halfback for Bowdoin, likewise Peary's Alma Mater. Huddled in Bartlett's igloo, they sang their college songs—young George Borup of Yale, Ross Marvin of Cornell and MacMillan, who with "Captain Bob" commanded supporting parties. Grim determination must have tempered their outward cheerfulness. But that was the stuff that saw them through to victory.

Commander MacMillan's handling of the Dr. Cook controversy is complete. It is a logical and dispassionate explanation of why Peary ordered back the white men in the supporting parties, completing the polar march with his Negro servant, Matthew Henson, and the Eskimos. The author asserts Henson was the best man for the job because of his greater experience and his prowess as a dog driver; that the Eskimos were indispensable, that Peary could never have reached the pole without them.

Impersonalized Work

Not only do these points clear up questions raised by the Cook discussion, but they also point to Peary's appreciation of the necessity for impersonalizing his work and subordinating human ambitions in his steadfastness to the great purpose. This trait in Peary was what finally tilted the scales toward victory. Yet it all combined to make him an enigma of aloofness in the eyes of the public.

Obviously discipline was strict. It was serious business, this 300-year warfare with the Far North. Yet gentleness more than sternness is the quality in Peary that these recollections emphasize.

Interesting facts about the Eskimo, bird and plant life, and notes on Peary's long line of gallant predecessors form a valuable part of this work. But its outstanding merit lies in Commander MacMillan's portrayal of his leader, which tells not only how, but why, Peary reached the pole.

HARLAN TROTT

Where the New Deal Fails

By COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Excerpts from an address delivered at the National Republican Club, New York, April 17, on his inauguration as president of the club

A YEAR ago when the national Democratic Administration took office far-reaching policies were initiated with the statement that they were in the nature of emergency measures.

The President announced in effect in January that these measures were to become a permanent part of our governmental scheme. In his new book he does not deny that his Administration policies are revolutionary. He merely states that if his Administration "is a revolution it is a peaceful one."

Today we must face squarely as an issue whether we, the American people, wish to see our Government changed in the fashion which these measures provide. I do not intend at this time to discuss their economic worth. The vital question now is their effect upon our constitutional rights and liberties.

The so-called New Deal is not liberal and is not new. It is reactionary and un-American because it carries as its logical conclusion some type of autocratic government. If it is fixed upon us, it predicates for the future an autocrat rather than a President.

We do not believe in any form of autocracy for our country and we intend to fight to the uttermost any movements which we feel tend toward that end. Our Constitution was founded for liberalism and as a defense of the rights of the individual. It was based on the Declaration of Independence. Every amendment to our Constitution that stands today has as its purpose some further liberalizing of the Government, some further protection of the individual against injustice. These provisions are jeopardized and have been violated during the past year.

* * *

Liberty of the people includes their right to criticize their own Government. Any attempt to control or prohibit this criticism is a step on the road to autocracy.

No more striking example of the violation of this principle could be given than the case of Col. Lindbergh. When he protested and criticized the action of the Administration in canceling the air-mail contracts, a deliberate and concerted attempt was set on foot to discredit him in the eyes of the public by trying to show that he was a publicity-seeker and by endeavoring to prove that his motives were base in that he had profited to an undue extent by his connection with the development of the air service.

Equally important with free speech is a free, uncensored press. Resolute attempts of the press to have a guarantee of this freedom asserted in the NRA code were denied. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, stated publicly that if the present schemes in Washington are to work there must be a "controlled" public opinion. Controlled public opinion is censorship. It violates the principles of free speech and vitiates the First Amendment to the Constitution.

We consider as one of the basic principles of liberalism that every man should be given his day in court and that no one should be prejudged or denied a hearing.

This principle was violated by the national Administration in the air-mail contracts. Suddenly and arbitrarily all contracts were canceled on allegations of fraud and collusion.

We believe that the principles of liberty are bound up in our system of government, which established three branches, each to check the other and preserve the liberty of the people.

The great governmental organizations are usurping day by day more of the legislative functions. They are usurping the judicial also, for they not merely promulgate the regulations but impose penalties for violation, decide on what violation may be and pronounce the penalties themselves.

The attitude of the NRA is militaristic Prussianism. It is a bullying, bulldozing frame of mind that is foreign to anything our ancestors would have permitted.

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The great federal organizations that have been set on foot, such as the NRA, the AAA, etc., sweep aside state lines and extend their tentacles down into the community, prescribing the details of existence in city and in country.

All these undertakings have brought in their train an ever-increasing army of employees. The Federal Government has in its employ now more than 611,000 employees. Incidentally, the annual salaries of the employees taken on for these new ventures is more than $100,000,000.

This army is searching into the affairs of everyone, regulating, prescribing, punishing infringements of their codes. Individual initiative and industry, far from being rewarded, are penalized.

I am not speaking now for colossal fortunes. I do not believe in them, nor in big sums of money gained by speculation or chance. I do not think the handing down to children of great amounts is either just or healthy for a community.

I am speaking now for the millions of Americans who hold the 65,000,000 life insurance policies and to whom belong the $24,000,000,000 in the savings banks accounts.

Under the present scheme they are the ones who are suffering. It is their savings and their life insurance policies which are confiscated when the currency is debased. It is on them the taxation brought about by the wild extravagance in Washington falls with crushing force.

Those who are directing the so-called New Deal say it predicates regimentation of the people. Under regimentation all initiative is taken from the people. The conception spells autocracy and a sheeplike people, dependent on the state and subject to the will of the autocrat.

* * *

Lincoln said the Civil War was fought in order that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." The doctrines of the New Deal discard Lincoln's pronouncement as a worthless scrap of paper. The New Deal holds that the individual exists for the state. In so holding it gives the lie to the words that have been devised to cloak its purpose, for this is no new deal. It is the old deal from which we have been rising through years of struggle. If the so-called New Deal prevails, the hard-bought gains for liberalism and individual liberty are lost.

We stand for the spirit of the Constitution and the liberties it guarantees the people. We intend by conference and study to develop to meet our economic problems liberal policies which do not jeopardize our rights and our form of government. All those who feel as we do must stand shoulder to shoulder in this movement. We must bring the young men and young women to the front. The future of the nation is at stake.

Monday—"Where the New Deal Succeeds," by Rexford G. Tugwell. Excerpts from his address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington.

Surprise Cities of Spain

IN SOME ways, notably its railroad service, Spain still lags behind its European neighbors, but in the development of its cities, even those which do not lie squarely in the tourist belt, it has shown a really astonishing energy.

I have just worked my way painfully, at fifteen or twenty miles an hour, in trains that would be museum pieces in France or Germany, from Barcelona to Tarragona, to Valencia, to Alicante. The three last-named provincial cities have been three major astonishments to me. All three are clean, bright, alert, as different as possible from Spanish trains and railway stations.

Tarragona, which has a tremendous history, clear from Roman times, boasts less than 30 000 inhabitants today. It is not, however, content to bask in the reflections of its past. It is a clean little going town, with a fine café-bordered Rambla (John, Ethel and Lionel Barrymore form the chief attraction at its chief cinema) and a seaside promenade which is called with more justice than is shown by most town tags "The Balcony of the Mediterranean." This is a superb palm-lined terrace, soaked in sun.

At the time of my visit to Tarragona a political strike was going on and a huge band of young men roamed up and down the main streets compelling every shopkeeper to close his shop. But it was so laughingly done, such a good-natured show altogether, that it seemed merely an expression of high spirits rather than an evidence of resentment.

Valencia astonished me even more than Tarragona. It looks exactly like an American city of 300,000 inhabitants, though cleaner and less littered with paper, for Europeans do not throw their waste paper in the gutters as we do.

I arrived in Valencia at a quarter past midnight, my "expresso" being an hour and a half late. But Valencia dispelled my grouch in the twinkling of an eye. It was as bright as any button, with ten and twelve-story buildings of the most modern design completely surrounding its main square and lining its approaches thereto.

I put up at a hotel on this square and then wandered about until 1:30, enthralled by the life of the place. I bought me a meat cake and a limonada to stay the pangs of hunger and thirst and joined the crowds that milled about. Not until after 1 did things reach their peak of liveliness.

The hours of Spain puzzle foreigners as matinées start at 6:30 and conclude at 9. Dinner comes from 9 o'clock on and evening shows start at about 10:30 or 10:45. Gala operas sometimes start at 11:30, concluding at 3 in the morning. The day is so arranged to avoid as far as possible the glare of the midday sun and provide for the long afternoon siesta.

Valencia by day quite justified my enthusiasm for its midnight energies. From 10 until 1 or 2 o'clock it was a scene of vast activity. The department store called *Almacen Jesus* did its brisk business (no irreverence would occur to the Spaniard in its name), the lovely old Lonja or Silk Exchange saw its usual activity and the Mercado or Covered Market was seething with eager buyers. It is one of the largest, cleanest, and best ventilated markets I have ever seen in Europe.

The Flower Market under the central square proved even more appealing. A circular affair, not unlike the Piccadilly Circus Underground Station in size and shape, but with a large central shaft opening to the sky, it is the very embodiment of floral fragrance and beauty. The whole of Valencia province is one great garden and this *Mercado de Flores* is its beautiful nucleus.

Alicante surprised me again. The train by which I arrived crawled, in 7½ hours, the 120 miles from Valencia. Alicante is the Nice of Spain with a seaside promenade of palms that quite surpasses the Promenade des Anglais on the Bay of the Angels. The Calle Mayor or Main Street, a pedestrian street like Seville's famous Sierpes, was as well kept up as the promenade and even brighter. On all of Alicante's leading streets at night the lights are in brackets of three, which may, I suppose, be wasteful, but I like it.

The Iberian peninsula is often called "backward" by those of other nations and backward it still is in certain ways. But I have learned, and greatly to my surprise, that in other ways it is forward—a length ahead of many of its neighbors.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

How Trade Diminishes

THERE was a time not so long ago when the United States was so exceedingly prosperous that it consumed more ice cream than its cows could give it cream for, and imported large quantities of that excellent food material from this fair Dominion. . . . This was very nice for Canada, and put up the value of near-the-border Canadian pasture land very materially. But as soon as the United States became slightly less prosperous and consumed slightly less ice cream, the American cream producers saw to it that Canadian cream should no longer enter their market. The Canadian cream producers were thereupon compelled to fall back upon butter; and to prevent there being too much butter on the Canadian market, they had to see to it that the New Zealand butter which at times came in when Canadian cream was going out to the United States should no longer enter Canada. They did see to it. So the New Zealanders lost part of their market for butter, and are presumably seeing to it that something else is being kept out of New Zealand, though what that something may be we have no idea. Such is the nature of world trade, or of world nontrade, whichever you like to call it.—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

Who Wants War?

NOT the fathers and mothers of the world; not the sweethearts and wives. Not the American people, the English people, the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Russians, Chinese, Japanese. Not many presidents, chancellors, secretaries, senators would individually take responsibility for overt acts.

Suspicion spreads that munitions makers furnish the impetus. A Senate committee is to investigate their business this summer. Some interesting revelations are to be expected.—*Pittsburgh Press.*